

THE TIMES

Mr Nixon talks on the mood of America, page 15

General Franco appeals on deathbed for his enemies to forgive him

an 30 days of mourning yesterday after the death of General Franco. In a deathbed appeal, the General, who was 82, said he forgave his

enemies, "even though I did not consider them as such" and asked them to forgive him. Lord Shepherd, Lord Privy Seal, will represent Britain at the funeral on Sunday.

See-man council to rule until King born in tomorrow

Rebelius
On the day of the death of General Franco, the King of Spain, Juan Carlos, was in his 30th week of pregnancy. The Queen, Sophia, is expected to give birth tomorrow.



General Franco's widow and daughter passing the coffin lying in the chapel of El Pardo

British attendance angers Labour

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent
Lord Shepherd, the Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Lords, will represent the British Government at General Franco's funeral.

Labour backbenchers have launched a series of angry protests about the decision to send Lord Shepherd to attend the funeral. The Government's decision to send Lord Shepherd, a Conservative, to represent Britain at the funeral of General Franco, has caused a major rift in the Labour Party.

Amendments will put Scottish devolution threat to test

id
The Liberal amendment notes the "inclusion of yet more disruptive changes in Britain's economic and industrial policies" and "regrets the absence of fundamental policies and constitutional reforms to provide that consistency of economic and industrial policy without which the British economy must continue its long-term decline".

command the general support of the nation, and has, instead, decided to press ahead with measures which are irrelevant to the economic crisis and represent a pure socialist dogma".

Toy gun threat to Mr Reagan

From Fred Emery
Washington, Nov 20
Mr Ronald Reagan today barely got started on his campaign to beat Mr Ford for the Republican presidential nomination when a man tried to frighten him with an apparent assassination attempt.

Portuguese Cabinet goes on strike

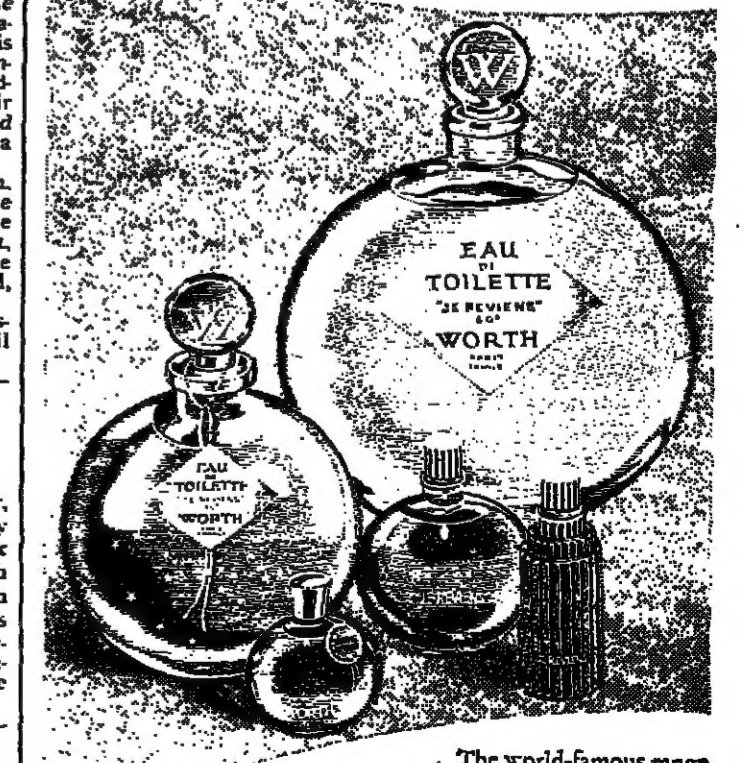
From Michael Kolpe
Lisbon, Nov 20
The extraordinary action of Portugal's sixth provisional Government in declaring itself to be on strike provoked a massive demonstration by its opponents outside the presidential palace today.

demand the Government's dismissal. One pro-communist Lisbon evening newspaper greeted the Government's move: "The sixth Government is dead; long live the seventh".

Five schoolgirls die as jet crushes car on main road

By Craig Seron
Five girls and a woman driving home from school were killed yesterday when their car was struck by an executive jet carrying a Chinese trade delegation.

Still the greatest French romantic...ever



The world-famous range of perfumes complemented by Eau de Toilette, Eau de Cologne, Parfum de Toilette, Talc, Talc Glacé, Aftershave, Dusting Powder, Luxury Soap, Bath Oil, etc.

WORTH

PARIS

Worth Perfumes Ltd., 160 Thames Road, London W4 4RG. Tel: 01-994 4372

Import may be led

urvey of future air traffic at the airport may be the South-east in the long run was mounted after the July of the project for the airport at Manston on the former site of the former airport.

Britain will send in Navy if needed

Mr Hattersley, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, said yesterday that the Government had no desire to widen the rift with Iceland in the fisheries dispute, but would not hesitate to send the Navy if the situation demanded it.

CIA murder plots

A United States Senate committee report says that the Central Intelligence Agency actively plotted to have Dr Fidel Castro, the Cuban Premier, and Mr Parag Mead, first Prime Minister of the Congo (Zaire) murdered.

Novelist rejects Prix Goncourt

Paris, Nov 20.—Emile Ajar, the novelist, announced today that he was rejecting the Prix Goncourt, the coveted French literary prize. No explanation was given. The prize was awarded under police protection on Monday after allegations that the judges were corrupt.—Reuter.

Polls differ over party leads

An Opinion Research Centre poll carried out for the London Evening Standard gives the Conservatives an 11 per cent lead over Labour. But the latest Gallup Poll conducted for The Daily Telegraph gives Labour the lead by 5.5 per cent.

ib strategy

attacks in wealthy areas in Belfast as the IRA. A strategy has been taken to concentrate on the 'classes'.

Now the World Cup

Don Revie, England's manager, faced strong criticism from Alan Hansen, the secretary of the Football League, when he returned from Portugal yesterday. In the World Cup in 1978, England have been drawn in the same group as Finland, Italy and Luxembourg.

Technology studies

Nearly half the 360 courses in England and Wales for the Higher National Diploma failed to recruit 20 students each last year.

Rhodesia: New hopes of a settlement

From the talks of African leaders in London

New York: State Governor confident

tax rise plan will prompt Mr Ford to save the city from bankruptcy

Sicily and Sardinia: Four-page Special

Report contrasting the two islands

Obituary

18, 19 TV & Radio 31
Theatre, etc. 14, 15
25 Years Ago 18
Universities 18
Weather 2
Wills 18

HOME NEWS

Mr Wilson suggests 'financial efficiency' units in local authorities to keep an eye on spending and performance

From Christopher Warman
Local Government
Correspondent
Eastbourne

Local government had seen a considerable increase in the number of chiefs working for it at the expense of the "people" the Prime Minister said yesterday. In a critical address to the Local Government 75 conference at Eastbourne, he called for a halt to the continuing increase in local government manpower and asked for economy by more effective use of all resources.

To this first joint conference of all the local authorities, he also advocated the setting up of a financial watchdog unit in councils.

A cry of "rubbish" greeted his other main suggestion; for a finance consultative committee composed of representatives of local and community associations, giving them a voice on each council's spending.

The leaders of the three local authority associations afterwards joined in resisting the call for another financial watchdog, maintaining that most councils had just such committees as the Prime Minister was suggesting.

Mr Wilson said that over the past 15 years total local government manpower had been growing at an average rate of 3½ to 4 per cent each year. There were now more than 2,500,000 people working in local government, compared with 1,500,000 15 years ago.

He accepted that local government already had an efficient system of audit, but thought we must be prepared to consider that the audit system should be taken further.

"What I have in mind is the concept of a financial efficiency unit," he suggested, that, just as central government had its public accounts committee, local government might, at least in larger authorities, set up a special committee to monitor performance and examine projects in detail.

For a finance consultative committee, he envisaged one made up of those locally who had an interest both in welfare and in saving, welfare groups and ratepayers' groups; people with special interests and special skills; people who could be given access to the information and intentions of the spending committees so that they might comment, before council decisions were ratified, knowing that the comments would carry weight.

"I know the immediate reaction of many local authorities might be that such com-

mittees would be an added nuisance, but they need not be," he said. "They could be the start of a new partnership between electors and elected."

Referring to another sensitive subject, the Prime Minister said that there was only a very small minority who abused the system and attracted sensational comment in the press. "But I do ask whether more attention should not be given to scrapping perhaps one or two of the new committees which have proliferated. Scrapping, too, payment of expenses charged for attending caucus meetings of majority and minority groups which were regarded as political meetings, should be looked at."

Mentioning the devolution issue, Mr Wilson said that as well as the White Paper on proposals for Scotland and Wales to be published next week, the

Government would soon publish a discussion document on the English regions.

When considering possible regional arrangements in England it did not by any means follow that they would be like those for Scotland and Wales. "In the long term, when the regional proposals move into the forefront of discussion, the debate will be concerned with the transfer to regional authorities of responsibilities not only from the existing top tier of local government but also from Whitehall."

Union view: Mr Geoffrey Drain, general secretary of the National and Local Government Officers' Association, denied yesterday that there was overmanning in local government.

Ulster law suggestions are viewed askance

By Our Political Editor

A draft Constitution Bill for Northern Ireland, published yesterday as an appendix to the report of the Northern Ireland Constitutional Convention, contains a section on law and order that some Westminster politicians look at askance.

There have been some fears that the Convention's Bill would bear on the control over British Armed Forces in Northern Ireland. The text reads, in part: "At any time after the appointed day the Prime Minister shall have the sole right to request the Armed Forces of the Crown to give such assistance as may be required to ensure the maintenance of public order in Northern Ireland."

It is also provided that the proposed Parliament of Northern Ireland should be competent to legislate on the following matters:

the establishment, organisation and control of the Royal Ulster Constabulary and any other police force for the time being in existence in Northern Ireland, and the maintenance of public order, including the conferring of powers, authorities, privileges, or immunities for that purpose on constables, members of the Armed Forces of the Crown, and any other persons; any special powers or legislation considered necessary by the Parliament of Northern Ireland for dealing with terrorism or subversion; the criminal law relating to Northern Ireland, including the creation of offences and penalties, powers of arrest and detention in connection with crime, terrorism or subversion.

Northern Ireland Constitutional Convention: Report of the House of Commons Paper 1. Stationery Office, £2.45.

London bombs mark IRA policy change

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

The latest wave of bomb attacks against civilians in wealthy areas of London represents one of the most significant changes in strategy made by the Provisional IRA since it was first set up in December, 1969. Although none of the recent English bombings has been claimed from either Belfast or Dublin it is reliably understood that they were carried out with the full knowledge and support of the organization's ruling army council.

As the unsuccessful kidnapping of Dr. H. H. H. demonstrated, the Provisional leadership is always quick to condemn publicly freelance operations of which it does not approve.

Until recently units of the Provisional IRA carrying out attacks on the British mainland were always ordered to try to give warnings except in cases where the targets were known to include British soldiers.

A source who maintains regular contact with the IRA leadership explained yesterday: "After the repeated taunts that their campaign was mostly directed against the ordinary people they were meant to be helping, the Provisionals have now taken a deliberate decision to concentrate on the English upper classes. They see this as a ticket for furthering their

aims and at the same time warding off any criticism from the British public."

Explaining the move by the IRA, he added: "By attacking the rich and famous, and by introducing an atmosphere of fear and uncertainty into the heart of London, they believe that they can convince the British Government to make public statements of its intent to pull out from Ireland. The Provos just do not believe that the English will stand idly by for years on end."

Another significant factor leading to the Provisional decision was the arrest in June of Mr. David O'Connell, former chief of staff. His conviction and sentence at Dublin's Special Criminal Court effectively robbed the doves on the council of their most influential spokesman.

Protection advice: Police lines to restaurants and public houses on how to protect property against bomb attacks have started. Firms have started to put up curtains and glass shutters (a Staff Reporter writes Berkeley-Inverca UK, agent London for the American-made 3M shatter resist film, said yesterday that order had doubled).

Watsons restaurant, in C. which was bombed Tuesday, reopened last night.

Minister attacks Dail critics of 'terrorist' Bill

By Our Political Staff

A struggle between the right and the left for the six seats on the Parliamentary Labour Party liaison committee, link between ministers and backbenchers, became evident when nominations closed last night.

The centre-right nominations were: Mr. Ashby (Stoke-on-Trent), Mr. Horan (Gateshead), Mr. Manton (Glasgow), Mr. Tomlin (Meriden), Mr. Wellbeloved (Ely), Mr. Ertch and Crayford, Whitehead (Derby, North) and Willey (Sunderland, North).

Left-wing candidates are: Allan (Salford, East), Mr. Ash (Bassendun), Mr. Atkinson (Barnsley), Mr. Bidd (Sunderland, South), Mr. E (Liverpool, Walton), Mr. E (Tower Hamlets, Bethnal Green and Bow), and Miss Richard (Barking).

Labour Whip: Mr. Peter Snares MP for West Bromwich, E. has been appointed an assistant Labour whip in succession to Miss Betty Boothroyd, MP for West Bromwich, West who resigned because of her own European Assembly.

Labour factions fight for control of liaison body

By Our Political Staff

A struggle between the right and the left for the six seats on the Parliamentary Labour Party liaison committee, link between ministers and backbenchers, became evident when nominations closed last night.

The centre-right nominations were: Mr. Ashby (Stoke-on-Trent), Mr. Horan (Gateshead), Mr. Manton (Glasgow), Mr. Tomlin (Meriden), Mr. Wellbeloved (Ely), Mr. Ertch and Crayford, Whitehead (Derby, North) and Willey (Sunderland, North).

Left-wing candidates are: Allan (Salford, East), Mr. Ash (Bassendun), Mr. Atkinson (Barnsley), Mr. Bidd (Sunderland, South), Mr. E (Liverpool, Walton), Mr. E (Tower Hamlets, Bethnal Green and Bow), and Miss Richard (Barking).

Labour Whip: Mr. Peter Snares MP for West Bromwich, E. has been appointed an assistant Labour whip in succession to Miss Betty Boothroyd, MP for West Bromwich, West who resigned because of her own European Assembly.

Mr Crosland's plan for the better use of housing stock

Mr. Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, outlined a six-point plan to make better use of housing stock when he addressed the local government conference yesterday at Eastbourne. The plan includes a review of the Rent Acts and a look at wider opportunities for people to share in ownership and management of their homes through new forms of tenure.

Mr. Crosland said that although there was a crude surplus of homes over households, need was still over 50,000, the start of a housing shortage. The acute housing problems persisted. The reasons for the paradox included regional disparities in housing provision, the rapidly growing number of council houses, and the need for special housing needs, and expectations that

ran ahead of fulfilment. "But one explanation seems to me to be of particular importance: namely our failure to make the best use of our existing stock of housing," he said.

Many of the difficulties sprang from mistakes made in the 1950s and 1960s by believing that our housing problems could be bulldozed out of the way by demolition and new building alone. "Looking back, we mounted too brutal an assault on our towns and cities," he said. "This era has now come to an end. We now encourage a gentler and more sensitive approach by way of a gradual renewal."

Within the overall constraints placed on the housing field he was determined to get a more efficient and rational allocation of available funds in future years, and he announced his

intention to issue new guidelines next spring on costs and benefits to help local authorities in reaching their decisions on the relative merits of clearance and improvement.

"We want to encourage the conversion of large owner-occupied houses," he said. "I will therefore urgently consider raising the rateable value limits on grants to owner-occupiers for conversion to encourage them to convert part of their house to let."

One of the main difficulties, particularly in inner cities, was that of empty houses. The Government's main weapon for tackling it had been municipalization, which was bound to be limited by the constraints of public expenditure. "We have therefore been discussing with the local authority associations other ways in which we might

extend social ownership," he said. "We are looking hard at the scope for local authorities to take on the use of properties by leasing them rather than by buying them outright."

"If landlords in the stressed areas continue the flagrant provocation of keeping houses empty I shall not hesitate to consider introducing new and realistic powers to deal with the situation."

There was no doubt that the Rent Acts were now an impenetrable jungle which could not be cleared away as well as the irresponsible landlord.

He intended to place statutory responsibility for accommodation for the homeless on housing authorities. "I intend that they shall have not only duties but the powers that are

or may prove to be needed to carry out their responsibilities."

Mr. Crosland criticized those who squatted in empty houses for political ends and those who used squatting as a means of getting a council house ahead of others with a greater need. He deplored surrender by any local authority, whatever the tactics, to smash-and-grab tactics.

Action against squatters: South Bedfordshire District Council is to stop squatters from jumping the housing queue. All squatters will be evicted by bailiffs backed with court orders; they will not be classed as homeless families, even if children are involved, and will be given neither temporary nor permanent accommodation; and they will be barred for a year from the council's housing list.

The rickety Act behind union legislation move

Continued from page 1
from three to two successive sessions; and provided that only one year, instead of two, need elapse between the appearance of a Bill for its second reading and its passage through the House of Commons for a second time.

That Bill was rejected by the House of Lords in June and September, 1949. It was passed a third time by the Commons on November 14, 1949, and was again rejected by the Lords on November 29. That being the last time of asking, the Bill automatically became law under the procedure of the 1911 Act.

At least that is the view of Erskine May, that conveniently anonymous sobriquet for the collective wisdom of the learned clerks and lawyers of Parliament. Other constitutional lawyers, including Professor Owen Hood Phillips, QC, take the view, and have taken it since 1949, that the Parliament Act of that year never became an Act because it was not passed by the Lords.

Their argument is that the 1911 Act expressly excepted Bills to extend the maximum duration of Parliament. The argument is that it is also unconstitutional and invalid to use the 1911 Parliament Act to alter the provisions of the Act itself, as was done in 1949. All three limbs of the Government

are needed to consent to such an alteration, and the Lords did not consent.

The counter-argument, on which the Government and the parliamentary lawyers rely, is that an embargo on later self-amendment was written into the 1911 Act; and Mr. Atlee's Act, although never called into operation before, has always been accepted as a potentially valid Act by Erskine May.

Such constitutional conflicts tend to excite demands for the abolition of the Upper House from the excitable and the sanctimonious. It is doubtful whether such an Act could be forced through by Parliament Act procedure without the consent of the Lords themselves. Both Parliament Acts imply the existence of an Upper House. In an analogous way it would be impossible to abolish the Monarchy constitutionally without the monarch's consent.

The Government intends to use the Parliament Act, 1949, to put its trade union measure speedily on the statute book. The earliest moment possible, if the 1949 Act is valid, is next month. It will put a cat among the constitutional pigeons if somebody then challenges some effect of that Act in the courts.

As an additional engaging irony that would have appealed to A. P. Herbert, the final court of appeal for such litigation would be the House of Lords itself in its judicial capacity. As Mr. Asquith said on a similar occasion, we shall have to wait and see.

Bay City Roller cleared of causing death

Les McKeown, aged 20, the lead singer of the Bay City Rollers pop group, was cleared last night of causing the death of an elderly woman by driving dangerously.

He was originally charged at Edinburgh Sheriff Court with causing the death of Mrs. Euphemia Clunie, aged 74, of Saughton Road, Edinburgh, by driving a car recklessly and in a manner dangerous to the public. The jury found him guilty of driving recklessly and dangerously but not guilty of causing Mrs. Clunie's death. He was fined £150 and disqualified from driving for a year.

Mr. Ian Kirkwood, QC, for the defence, said disqualification would be a serious matter because Mr. McKeown lived between 20 and 30 miles from Edinburgh airport. The contempt ruling of James Munro, deputy editor of the *Glasgow Herald*, and Derek Jameson, northern editor of the *Daily Mirror* were both found to be in contempt of court yesterday after an intervention on Wednesday by Mr. Norman Milne, the prosecutor, in the trial of Mr. McKeown. Both were admonished by Sheriff Dick.

Both newspapers, in Wednesday's issue, published photographs of Mr. McKeown. The sheriff said: "In a case like the present, identification of the driver of the main vehicle is an essential matter, and the publication of these photographs was clearly reprehensible and amounted to a clear contempt

Bill retains anti-terror measures

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

MPs will have the opportunity to review the working of the anti-terrorist measures introduced by the Government in 1974 to deal with the IRA, when the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Bill, published yesterday, comes before the Commons for second reading on Wednesday.

The Government has decided to bring in a new Bill, broadly similar to the Act passed in 1974, rather than proceed with a renewal of the legislation by order. That gives Parliament a chance to amend any provision that may be thought too harsh or too lenient.

Like the Act, the Bill has four main objects: it proscribes the IRA and makes display of support for it illegal; enables the Home Secretary to make "exclusion orders" to prevent people concerned in acts of terrorism; gives the police powers to arrest and detain suspected terrorists; and authorizes security control of all people travelling to and from Great Britain.

The Bill would make membership and support of the IRA an offence; the maximum penalty, on indictment, is five years in prison and an unlimited fine. Prosecutions would continue to require the consent of the Attorney General.

Other organizations concerned with terrorism connected with Northern Irish affairs might be proscribed by order.

Exclusion orders can be made under the Bill, against people concerned in terrorism who attempt or may attempt to enter the country for that purpose.

The period in which a person can make representations against an order is being extended from 48 to 96 hours. Such an order cannot be made against a British citizen if he has been present in Britain for the past 20 years or since birth.

The main provisions of the Bill will lapse after 12 months unless continued by order of the Home Secretary.

The Northern Ireland (Loans) Bill, also published yesterday, would increase the amount of loans that can be made to the Northern Ireland Consolidated Fund out of the National Loans Fund from £525m to £600m. There will be power to increase that sum to £1,000m subject to an affirmative resolution of the Commons.

The only important change proposed by the Bill is that responsibility for making loans is transferred from the Treasury to the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland. Outstanding loans to public bodies, such as the electricity service and the housing executive, amount to £525m. Under all legal provisions in force Exchequer loans could be increased to £620m.

In the Lords, the five Bills introduced were the Fair Employment (Northern Ireland) Bill, which seeks to eliminate discrimination in employment on grounds of religious belief or political opinion; the Trustee Savings Banks Bill, which would enable the trustee banks to offer wider services, including loans to depositors; the Insolvency Bill, to amend the law on the winding up of companies; the Road Traffic Bill, on heavy drivers' hours and licences; and the Fatal Accidents and Sudden Deaths Inquiry (Scotland) Bill.

The last Bill is based on the Grant committee report on the law relating to fatal accidents introduced in Scotland. Bills introduced in the Commons included the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, to authorize the abolition of the Sugar Board and adapt certain laws to the metric system; the welfare of exported animals and the prevention of the transmission of disease from wildlife to animals and poultry.

One of the most controversial Bills of the session, the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Bill, had its first reading in the Commons. It seeks to bring the aircraft and shipbuilding industries under public ownership, with vesting day as early as possible next year. Organizing committees will be appointed for each industry after the second reading.

Universities' enemies

Three replies to Paul Johnson's articles by John Hollway, Bernard Williams and Martin Jacques are published in *The Times Higher Education Supplement* today. There are also articles on T. S. Eliot by Denis Donoghue, and pages on anthropology books.

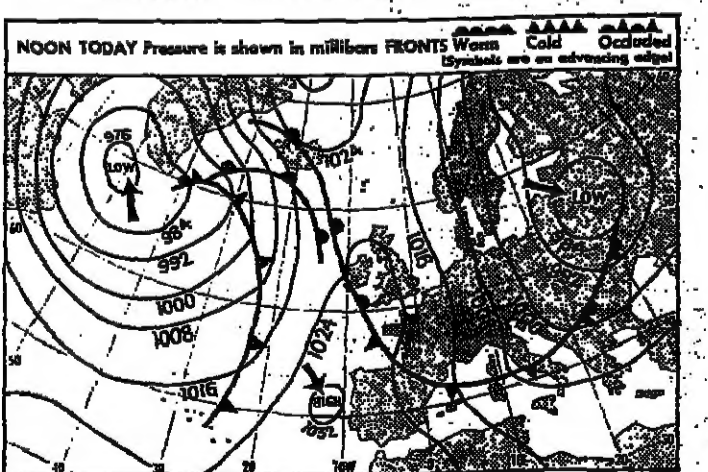
The Queen's Christmas talk

The Queen will broadcast to the Commonwealth on Christmas Day on radio and television. The broadcast will be available to the whole Commonwealth from 9.30 am GMT, except for Australia and New Zealand, where it may first be shown and broadcast at 6 pm local time.

In the United Kingdom the radio broadcast will be transmitted on Radios 1, 2 and 4 at 9.30 am and repeated on Radios 3 and 4 at 1.00 pm. It will also be broadcast by independent radio.

The television broadcast will be shown on BBC television and independent television at 5 pm.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today
Sun rises: 7.28 am
Sun sets: 4.5 pm
Moon sets: 2.21 pm
Last Quarter: November 26.
Lighting up: 4.35 pm to 6.59 am.
High water: London Bridge, 2.51 am, 7.11 am (23.2ft); 3.8 pm, 7.11 pm (23.4ft).
Low water: London Bridge, 12.9m (42.6ft), 8.44 pm, 12.7m (41.6ft).
Dover, 12.8 pm, 6.4m (21.0ft).
Hull, 7.18 am, 7.0m (22.9ft); 7.26 pm, 7.1m (23.4ft).
Liverpool, 12.5 am (23.8ft), 12.22 pm, 9.1m (29.8ft).
A ridge of high pressure will move slowly E over W Britain.
Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:
London, SE, Central S, SW England, E Midlands: Dry, sunny
r, rain; S, sun; th, thunder.

spells, mist or fog patches at first; wind NW, light; max temp 8°C (46 to 48°F); frost in places at first.
East Angles, E, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee: Sunny intervals. Few showers in the east; wind NW, light or moderate; max temp 7°C (45°F); frost in places at first.
W Midlands, Wales, NW, Central N England, Lake District, SW England, Glasgow: Mainly dry, sunny spells after early fog patches; wind N to NW, light; max temp 8°C (46°F); frost early and late inland.
Channel Islands: Dry, sunny intervals; wind N, light; max temp 10°C (50°F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Mainly dry with sunny spells, cloudy with rain spreading slowly from W later; cold with night frosts becoming milder in W.

Yesterday
London: Temp: max, 6 am to 6 pm, 12°C (54°F); min, 6 pm to 6 am, 12°C (54°F).
Sun: 61 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 6 pm, 0.0in. Sun, 24hr to 6 pm, 0.5hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,022.8 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Overseas selling prices
Australia, Sch. 15: Belgium, BF 20; Canada, 100¢; Denmark, Dkr 2.75; France, FF 100; Germany, DM 3.40; Greece, Dr 25; Hong Kong, HK\$ 1.00; India, Rs 100; Italy, Lira 1,000; Japan, Yen 100; New Zealand, NZ\$ 1.00; Norway, Nkr 100; Portugal, Esc 200; Spain, Ptas 166.67; Sweden, Sfr 100; Switzerland, Sfr 100; Taiwan, NT\$ 100; Thailand, Baht 100; United Kingdom, £ 1.00; USA, \$ 1.00; West Germany, DM 3.40; Yugoslavia, Dinar 100.

Why Hine Cognac is different.

Unlike ordinary brandy, Cognac only comes from one place in the world. The Charente area of France. Only there do you find the soil and climate necessary for making true Cognac. And the Limousin forests, that produce the special oak used for the casks in which the Cognac matures.

Hine Cognac comes from Jarnac, at the heart of the Charente.

In fact, the firm to which Dorset-born Thomas Hine gave his name has been making fine Cognac since 1763.

Which is why people who appreciate fine Cognac prefer to drink Hine.



For an informative booklet on Cognac, send postcard to: Dept. T1M 6th Floor, 1 Oxendon Street, London SW1Y 4EG.

HINE. The connoisseurs' cognac.

Beautiful reproduction in the finest tradition - at a special price



Compact units by Dynatron combining some of the most advanced audio equipment with the drawing room elegance of period furniture. Features include: excellent radio reception of LW, MW, SV and Stereo VHF/FM wavebands; a Garrard SP25 MK IV turntable with lightweight pick-up, two built-in 8" x 5" main speaker units and two 4" x 3" retractable high frequency units. 'Windsor' (illustrated) is housed in a Queen Anne style cabinet finished in walnut using finest burr veneers. 'Albany' (not shown) is housed in a Regency style cabinet finished in finest curled mahogany veneers. Recommended price, each £394.66. Harrods prices, each £275.

Audio Equipment. Second Floor.
Both models can be delivered and installed free in U.K. mainland.
6 months interest-free credit.
Deposit of £45 and balance in 5 monthly payments of £46 each.
Also available on our normal credit or H.P. terms.

Harrods
Brompton, London SW1.
01-206 1541

OPEN UNTIL 6 PM TOMORROW.
From Monday, Nov. 24th we will be open until 6 pm Daily.
Wednesday 7 pm.

on bond
policy

for attack
rites of
first Bill

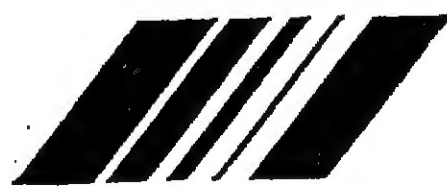
Concorde

Paris: 1 p.m.

Rio: 4 p.m.*

First flight: January 21, 1976.

Concorde
a whole new world of flying



AIR FRANCE

For information, see your Travel Agent
or contact Air France, 158 New Bond Street, London W.1. 01-499 9511.
Manchester: 061-832 7831.

*local time

HOME NEWS

Senior ministers want to use enabling Bills for easier government

By Michael Hatfield

Senior ministers strongly believe that the forthcoming review of parliamentary procedure will have to include a detailed examination of the possibility of allowing governments to bring in general enabling Bills.

Although the proposal will be fiercely resisted in some quarters on the ground that such Bills might lead to government by order, ministers believe that Parliament will have to face the fact that the pressures of an increasingly complicated society are placing corresponding strains upon government.

Enabling Bills invest executive powers in ministers who can bring forward at need statutory instruments or orders to carry out a particular policy, some orders have to be affirmatively passed; others are subject to negative procedure, with a limited number of days in which alert MPs can take action against any proposal.

Ministers emphasize that any proposals on enabling Bills would have to have built-in safeguards, but Parliament already has before it such

session more than two thousand statutory instruments of varying importance, apart from the orders flowing from Britain's membership of the European Economic Community.

All orders go before a Commons statutory instruments committee for examination, but many politicians believe that because of the enormous number of such instruments government by order is not much better than arbitrary administration.

Supporters of enabling Bills believe that they might be used in the complex fields of industry, science, and technology, but they recognize that the procedure would be unacceptable unless proper safeguards can be found.

Mr Short, Leader of the House, has arranged for a debate on the matter in the Commons before the Christmas recess. The Government's intention is to set up an inquiry into Commons procedures. Membership of the inquiry will not necessarily be limited to MPs because it is generally felt that it would be more valuable if outsiders assisted it. It is likely, therefore, that it will include businessmen and trade unionists.



Giant card: Miss Miriam Karlin, the actress, with Mr Gordon Jackson (centre) and Mr Frank Thornton, the actors, painting an 8ft Christmas card yesterday at the Multiple Sclerosis Society's Christmas fair at Caxton Hall, Westminster.

Consumers urge new farm price strategy

By Hugh Clayton

Consumer groups called on the Government yesterday to safeguard the interests of shoppers when it negotiated farm price increases for next year with the rest of the EEC. It was the first time consumer groups had been invited to take part in the talks at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, about a farm price review.

A representative of the Consumers' Association said: "For too long the ministry has been almost entirely for producers and not for consumers."

The National Consumer Council, whose members are appointed by the Secretary for Prices and Consumer Protection, was represented at yesterday's meeting with ministry officials by Mrs Evelyn Smith. She said afterwards: "I think that over the next few years you will find that consumers will get together and evolve a policy about what they are prepared to pay." She wanted the Government to consider expressing farm price increases in pence a pound instead of units of account, a kilogram.

One of the representatives of the Consumers' Association at the meeting was Dr William Roberts, head of its European unit. He said after the meeting that it was important for prices to be based on the needs of modern farms. Struggling or inefficient farms should receive direct subsidies.

Fixing farm prices at levels needed to preserve the least efficient was like giving medicine to a large group of people when only a few were ill; most of the medicine was wasted. "We are interested in farm productivity rather than farm incomes," Dr Roberts said.

He added that Consumers' Association opposed "open-ended intervention" in which surpluses were bought by State agencies while prices were below a fixed price. That imposed the penalty for surpluses entirely on consumers when it should be shared between them and producers.

He thought consumers should be represented at all meetings with ministers about farm price reviews.

Yesterday's meeting coincided with publication of the latest food price index prepared for The Grocer. It showed that despite cuts on fats and flour prices were 20p in the pound higher than a year ago. Fresh vegetables cost almost half as much again as a year ago, milk had risen by more than three quarters.

Food prices, page 6

Child-death report criticizes welfare staff

By Diana Geddes

The recommendations of the committee of inquiry into the case of Mr John Auckland, who was convicted of the manslaughter of one of his baby daughters after serving a prison sentence for killing another, were being looked at urgently.

Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, told the Commons yesterday.

She said she intended to prepare guidance on the matters covered in the committee of inquiry's report, which was published yesterday. It would include the interpretation of the section of the Children's and Young Persons Act, 1969, relating to care proceedings.

The importance of keeping a record of the exchange of information between agencies; and the need for specialist knowledge among members of the professions dealing with children at risk and adequate arrangements for supervision by social staff.

In its report the committee of inquiry found that for most of the time the various people and agencies who helped the Auckland family "did all that could be expected of them", but that there were occasions when "the service given to the family faltered".

Mrs Castle said in a written

reply to Mrs Ann Taylor, Labour MP for Bolton, west, that she would be asking the authorities concerned to consider what steps should be taken to remedy the shortcomings that had become apparent and to inform her of the action they decided on.

Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary, was considering how existing arrangements could be extended so that information could be passed to social service departments on the release of all prisoners with convictions for child abuse.

Mrs Castle pointed out that a new section had been added to the Children Act, 1975, to make it possible to take care proceedings on the ground that anyone convicted of an offence against a child, or may become, a member of the same household as a child. That fulfilled one of the recommendations of the report of the committee of inquiry.

Mr Auckland, of Shalton, Barnsley, was jailed for 18 months in 1968 for the manslaughter, while suffering from diminished responsibility, of his daughter, Marianne, aged nine weeks. He was released in July, 1969, and allowed to take care of his three children. In November, 1974, he was jailed for five years for manslaughter

after battering to death another daughter, Susan, aged 15. In its report on the events surrounding the case, a committee of inquiry headed by Mr Paul Kennedy, QC, is strongly critical of social workers, doctors and health visitors. It speaks of a lack of liaison between the various welfare services.

"It may be that if there had been fewer faults the life of one child could have been saved", the report says. "But no one fault or combination of faults can be said to have been of paramount importance, and many of the faults were peculiar to one individual or one set of circumstances."

Although the welfare services "did less than they might have done", however, it was the parental services that failed to the greatest extent. Mr Auckland, who was work-shy and inclined to be violent, especially after drink, obviously had to take most blame, but his wife had her shortcomings as a wife and a mother.

The committee accepted that on various occasions she was beaten and intimidated by her husband. But she never asked for help and left three young children in the care of her husband, although she knew his failings.

The report is particularly critical of the social services after the reorganization of the National Health Service on April 1, 1974, and leading up to Susan Auckland's death in June that year. The reorganization had a drastic effect on the management of the Auckland family, which was difficult to excuse, the report says.

Social service and health visiting staff were moved in large numbers, so that continuity was broken, except at field level, and staff shortages were created.

Some staff "had to carry excessive case-loads but a more serious problem was that some staff were required to undertake work beyond their competence."

The report criticizes Dr Ajmal Khan, who, it says, ignored a reminder from the regional medical service about the possibility of approaching a psychiatrist who examined Auckland shortly before daughter's death in 1968.

It finds Dr Khan's conduct to not what we would expect from a member of his profession, the report says. Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Provision and Coordination of services to the family of John George Auckland. Department of Health and Social Security (Stationery Office, £1.35).

Overseas doctors to get details of tests they fail

By Neville Hodgkinson

The General Medical Council has decided that doctors with overseas qualifications seeking to work in Britain who fail the language and medical competence test should henceforth be told in which section they were deficient and how badly they failed.

The change overcomes one of the biggest sources of complaint from the doctors, who until now have not known whether it was their professional knowledge or their English that needed improving.

The Temporary Registration Assessment Board, which runs the tests on behalf of the GMC, may also authorize publication next year of sample papers, to give candidates a clearer idea of what they will face.

The test, introduced last June, examines ability to apply medical knowledge in an English context, including spoken English.

The failure rate was 50 per cent in the first four sittings, then rose to 71.3 per cent in the fifth, earlier this month.

The GMC does not intend to lower the standard of the examination.

Labour MPs 'regret' campaign by police

By Marcel Berhies

Legal Correspondent

An early-day motion regretting the Police Federation's campaign to influence changes in the law has been signed by 25 Labour MPs.

The motion, sponsored by Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Ormskirk, reads that this House, while recognizing the difficult and often dangerous job of the police in combating crime and violence, and giving full support to them in the proper discharge of their duties, regrets the announced intention of the Police Federation to campaign against certain aspects of the law, and believes that the police force should retain and defend its long-established policy of non-interference in politics.

As part of the campaign the Federation has planned a further meeting in Manchester and is seeking to influence councillors and MPs.

Mr Kilroy-Silk said the campaign "could be the short road to the outrage of a police state".

Mr Joseph Martucci, general secretary of the federation, said of the motion: "The question

of politics does not enter into it. We are concerned with the community and protecting them and, of course, it is becoming increasingly more difficult to do so."

For the first time the federation was speaking up on behalf of its members, who were in the front line when it came to the disregard for law and order. The Government had allowed, for too long, the type of wishy-washy policies that had encouraged people to disregard the law.

They did not wish to influence judges, or anyone else, with regard to the sentences they should be passing. What they wanted them to be aware of was the ever-increasing violence.

It was going to be a long-term campaign and the last thing they wanted was to have a police service that was not acceptable to the vast majority of the public. "The vast majority are, in fact, on our side, and it is on their behalf that we speak," Mr Martucci added.

"We cannot really contend with what is going on any more. There are areas in the country where people cannot walk safely."

ONLY TWA FLIES A NON-STOP 747 TO CALIFORNIA EVERY DAY.

Leaves Heathrow 13-00
Arrives Los Angeles 16-05
Then continues on to San Francisco,
arriving 18-45.
Call your travel agent.



Trans World Service from TWA.

Lancia. World Champions yet again!



Three years out of the last four, Lancia has beaten the world's best cars over the world's toughest rallies. It takes a really great car to do that.

Championship victories in 1975 were:

- 1st Monte Carlo Rally
- 1st Swedish Rally
- 2nd Safari Rally
- 1st San Remo
- 1st Tour de Corse

RAC Rally

See the World Champions in action in Britain—three exotic Stratos and the Beta Coupé—starting from York, November 22.

1975 World Rally Champions



ME NEWS

Serious concern as HND courses fail to attract students

id Hencke, of the Higher Education Council, said that half the 360 courses in the National Diploma, the qualification for technicians in industry, were unable to attract 20 students each last year.

Other 29 courses had to be closed because of lack of students, and 31 others could not even 10 students. 120 failed to reach an average of twenty.

Figures, taken from the annual report of the Council of Education and similar to those on course numbers published last week, raised concern among directors and principals of technology colleges responsible for training generations of technicians.

Mr Smith, chairman of the Council of Directors of Technology, said: "If the recruitment to Higher Diploma courses continues at this rate the courses will be in a state of decline, with serious implications for British industry."

He said that the combined recruitment to HND courses showed that 250 out of 1,060 provided at polytechnic colleges of technology were not 20 students.

Analysis of the diploma shows a similar picture. Figures are low for technology, but higher for business and catering and other courses.

He said that the combined recruitment to HND courses showed that 250 out of 1,060 provided at polytechnic colleges of technology were not 20 students.

Analysis of the diploma shows a similar picture. Figures are low for technology, but higher for business and catering and other courses.

Ten nations join in research on coal

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

The National Coal Board is to undertake a £10m project as the first stage of a research and development programme agreed by 10 countries and aimed at the more efficient use of coal.

Better methods are being sought for converting coal to natural gas, for manufacturing liquid hydrocarbons as raw materials for the chemical industry, and for coal-burning furnaces in power stations.

An agreement for sharing the development of new processes was signed in Paris yesterday at a meeting of a coal technology working group of the International Energy Agency.

Mr Leslie Grainger, member for science, National Coal Board, said after the meeting that five research projects had been approved. They would all be based in Britain.

The biggest project calls for a £10m fluidized bed combustion furnace. That process was developed in Britain for turning coal into a bubbling bed of material which looks and behaves like a boiling liquid. Several advantages are claimed for this method. Low-quality coals can be burnt efficiently, pollution control is easier because sulphur and other offensive substances are retained in the ash in the bed, and very compact furnaces can be built to cut costs.

The first plant should be built at Grimethorpe, near Barnsley, where the coal board has four conventional coal-fired furnaces for power generation. Another £1m has been allocated for allied research services.

An assessment of resources will provide an estimate of economically recoverable coal reserves available to the 10 countries.



Picketing MPs: Five Labour MPs at the head of a London picket yesterday to protest against the Disaffection Act. Later they took a letter to the Prime Minister asking him to pardon any of the 14 people being tried under the Act at the Central Criminal Court who might be convicted. The MPs, who were joined later by Miss Joan Maynard, Labour MP for Sheffield, Brightside, were (left to right): Mr Andrew Bennett, MP for

Stockport, North: Mr Arthur Latham (City of Westminster, Paddington); Miss Josephine Richardson (Barking); Mr Stanley Thorne (Preston, South); and Mr Ronald Thomas (Bristol, North-west). "We do not wish to influence the jury," Miss Richardson said as the MPs joined demonstrators with placards calling for "Free Speech on Ireland" and "Freedom for Soldiers". She added: "We have not called for the trial to be stopped. It is the Act

under which they are accused that is at stake." The MPs said in their letter to Mr Wilson that they defended the right of the defendants to hold and express their political views. The Act should be repealed and the present conspiracy laws dropped: until they were, prosecutions should not be brought. The Government has promised a reform of the conspiracy laws once the Law Commission completes its study of them.

Mr Slater's land sale move missed by City

By Michael Horsnell

Two months before Mr Jim Slater, the City financier, resigned from Slater, Walker Securities, the placed on the market a vast tract of farmland he had gradually acquired as an investment during more prosperous times. That early indication that Mr Slater's personal fortune, estimated at their peak to have been between £10m and £12m were wanting, was not noticed by the City.

The 1,800-acre Worham Farm Estate in Sussex, which stretches between Winchelsea, Bexhill-on-Sea and Battle, was put on the market in mid-August for £800,000.

It is probable that Mr Slater, who invested heavily in farmland during 1971-72, paid much more for it than because of heavy interest payments decided to sell.

In 1972 farmland with vacant possession in the area was selling at an average of £772 an acre and Mr Slater, when asked by agents how much he wanted to buy, replied: "Stop when you reach the sea."

The price rose in 1973 to £1,116 an acre, but since then it has slumped to £434 an acre. By the end of his investment programme Mr Slater's land was within a mile of the coast.

The Worham Farm Estate consists of six commercial farms with vacant possession and an assortment of off-lying marsh, pasture and woodland, for sale as a whole or in lots by private treaty, or by auction later.

The largest of the six farms, the 398-acre Castle Farm at Winchelsea, is being offered at £120,000. Mr Slater paid £160,000 for it in October, 1972.

The estate has three adjoining farms, which could form one larger unit, and three separate or off-lying farms nearby.

None has been sold so far. Lane Fox & Partners, the London estate agents who are handling the sale, have confirmed. However, three areas of off-lying land have been sold, subject to contract, for a total of £35,500.

Dunthorpe House, a fine Georgian style country house in 16 acres near Battle, is also up for sale at £55,000, as part of the Worham Farm Estate. It has nine bedrooms, four bathrooms, a swimming pool, a hard tennis court, and a paddock.

Lane Fox & Partners told me they did not know the Worham Farm Estate was owned personally by Mr Slater.

Woman fined over tax disc in wrong place

From Our Correspondent
Bristol

Mrs Beryl Daer, a civil servant, of Chesterfield Road, St Andrews, Bristol, lost her clean driving record at Bristol Magistrates' Court yesterday because she stuck her tax disc too high in the windscreen of her car. The disc should be in the bottom near-side corner and her disc was seven inches too high.

A fixed penalty ticket was placed on her car by a woman traffic warden in April while Mrs Daer, aged 48, was parked outside her office at the Department of Health in Wilder Street, Bristol. She refused to pay the fixed penalty.

Mrs Daer pleaded guilty to failing to display a disc in accordance with the regulations. She was fined £2, the same as the fixed penalty.

The RAC added: "This is the height of pettiness. We would have thought the authorities had better things to do. Most of our vehicles display the tax disc in the top corner, and we have never been warned. In many cases it is better in the top corner, where it does not obstruct the driver's vision."

Report by police after boy mauled by lion dies

A report has been prepared by the police for Mr Lawrence Byford, Chief Constable of Lincolnshire, on Stephen Jackson-Parr, aged 10, who died yesterday after being mauled by an escaped circus lion in Gainsborough on November 5.

A police officer said yesterday: "A report on the incident has been prepared by the police who interviewed circus staff and the audience. But there are only two laws that remotely touch on this sort of thing involving a lion."

The boy was at a bonfire party near his home in Mayfield Avenue, Gainsborough, when he was mauled by one of four lions which had escaped from a neighbouring circus belonging to Roberts Brothers. He suffered lacerations to his face, neck, back, and arm.

Mr Thomas Roberts, one of the owners of the circus, said yesterday that there was no question of the animal being destroyed; it was not vicious, but had been frightened by fireworks.

Rescue role for milkmen in new service

Milkmen are given a new role as the vital first link to give early warning when lonely, old or disabled people are in trouble in their homes, under a care code launched by the Dairy Trade Federation yesterday.

Mr Morris, Party Under-Secretary for the Disabled, who launched the code said it would ensure that milkmen and their dairy managers were fully briefed as to what to do when they noticed anything unusual.

Rebel priest has 50 offers from America

Father Oswald Baker, the rebel priest of Downham Market, Norfolk, said yesterday that he had received 50 offers of posts in the United States.

As he awaited the bishop's decree that will remove him as parish priest, he said nothing would tempt him to leave.

Father Baker, a priest for 33 years, is in trouble with the Roman Catholic Church for refusing to say the new-style Mass.

Churches must raise more to pay the clergy

Congregations must raise £11.3m to help to pay clergy salaries in 1976 or clergy living standards would fall, the Church Commissioners said yesterday.

The warning that congregations must raise almost twice as much towards clergy stipends as in 1973 was given at the annual meeting of the commissioners. Income from assets could not hope to keep pace with the present rate of inflation and maintain the living standards of the clergy in the foreseeable future, the board of governors said.

In 1973, the laity raised £5.7m towards stipends. The total amount the congregations needed to raise in 1976 was about £20m, which included money for housing and pensions.

Increases from April 1 of up to £100 a year for 3,800 clergy pensioners, and £50 a year for about the same number of clergy widows, are proposed. The full service pension for clergymen will then be £1,060 a year, and £530 for widows.

About a third of the church's 8,000 rectors and vicars are on stipends of less than £40 a week. It will cost about £3m to raise them all to next April's target minimum of £2,400.

Mayor backs 'doomed' community plan

Reporter

Community Development project, which is by premature s doing worthwhile work which the would like to see the of State, told a from the area in erday.

egation, including undingham, Labour icheaven, and Mr ce, the project's him that Cumbria ell's policy and re-omite had recom- the project should

close next March, a year earlier than expected. The council will consider the recommendation at its meeting next Thursday. The economic situation and the need to cut local government spending is blamed, but the project's supporters question whether ending CDP is a real saving.

"In the present financial year the CDP action budget, which is paid by the local authority, amounts to £80,000, but of that the Home Office meets 75 per cent, and the county council 25 per cent," Mr Pearce said. "That £20,000 is eligible for assistance from central government through the rate-support grant. The county

council and the project receive the services of the York University research team, but its cost is wholly met by the Home Office. In order to save a minimal amount the policy and resources committee is suggesting that a substantial government contribution to the West Cumbria area should be turned away."

"Lord Harris was very sympathetic, and told us that it was government policy to try to ensure that cuts did not fall in deprived areas, and that he felt that the Cumbria project was doing excellent, worthwhile and creative work," Mr Cunningham said.

..FRIDAY 21ST NOVEMBER...FRIDAY 21ST NOVEMBER...FRIDAY

Trustee Savings Banks regroup to form "Third Force"

Today, Friday 21st November, marks a turning point in the long history of the TSBs as they amalgamate into 17 regionally-based Trustee Savings Banks. This new structure is a direct result of the recommendations of the Committee to Review National Savings, whose Chairman was Sir Harry Page. One of the committee's proposals was that the Trustee Savings Banks should be encouraged to develop as a "third force" in British banking and this has been accepted and endorsed both by Her Majesty's Government and the Trustee Savings Banks themselves. The first stage of becoming a "third force" is completed today with the regionalisation of the Banks. The second stage now begins.

The new regional Trustee Savings Banks, which already provide banking services for one fifth of the population, have been preparing in recent months for their new role, which will be laid out in legislation to be placed before Parliament. Following this, the Banks will be empowered for the first time to conduct their own personal credit business and after a transitional period assume independent mutual status operating within a statutory framework similar to that of any other financial institution.

Other recent developments have included the Central Trustee Savings Bank's entry to the Bankers Clearing House in London and the formation of a provisional Central Board. The Chairman Designate is Mr. Andrew Rintoul, CBE, BA (Cantab), who will take up office in due course when the present Trustee Savings Banks Association, whose Chairman is Sir Athelstan Caroe, CBE, BA (Cantab), Hon. FSBI, is transformed through the appropriate legislation into the TSB Central Board.

The Chief General Manager is Mr. Tom Bryans and Deputy Chief General Manager Mr. J.F.D. Miller.



Sir Athelstan Caroe and Mr. Andrew Rintoul in discussion.

The new Regional Banks are...	Formed by the Amalgamation of	Chairman	General Manager
TSB - South East	Essex, London & S.E., Oxford, Portsmouth, Surrey, Thames Valley.	Mr. P.F. Keens	Mr. R.I. Twelvetree
TSB of Yorkshire & Lincoln	Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Lincoln, Sheffield, York.	Mr. J.R. Archer	Mr. C.D. Hebden
TSB North West Central Region	Ashton-under-Lyne, Bury, Derby, Leigh, Manchester, Stockport, Warrington.	Mr. J.C. McK. Hayes	Mr. A. Owen
TSB of Eastern England	Cambridge, East Anglian, East Midlands, Northampton.	Mr. E.D. MacKintosh	Mr. F. Squibb
TSB of Mid-Lancashire & Merseyside	Liverpool, Bolton, Wigan, Ormskirk.	Mr. W. Appleyard	Mr. G.S. Gorman
South West TSB	Bristol, Exeter, Plymouth, Somerset & Wilts., Wessex.	Lord Coleridge	Mr. S. Wilson
TSB of Leicester & Nottingham	Leicester, Nottingham.	Mr. R.D. Lea	Mr. F. Smith
TSB North East	Northumberland & Durham, Sunderland.	Mr. H.P. Bell	
TSB of Lancashire & Cumbria	Blackburn, Chorley, Cumbrian, Preston.	Col. L.C. King-Wilkinson	Mr. W.F. Rishton
TSB of the Midlands	Coventry, Walsall, Wolverhampton.	Mr. P.H.V. Twist	Mr. S. Loweth
TSB of Wales & Border Counties	Chester, S. Wales, S.W. Wales, West Midland.	Mr. J.G. Jones	Mr. J. Scobie
West of Scotland TSB	Campbeltown, Glasgow, Paisley, Greenock.	Mr. I.H. Forbes Macpherson	Mr. P. Charlton
TSB Tayside & Central Scotland	Arbroath, Cupar, Dundee, Falkirk, Kirkcaldy, Laurencekirk, Montrose, Newburgh, Perth, Stirling.	Mr. A. Archibald	Mr. J.D. Campbell
TSB of South of Scotland	Boulder Counties, Dunfermline, Edinburgh, South of Scotland.	Mr. J. Kennedy	Mr. W.C. Adamson
Aberdeen Savings Bank	Aberdeen, Inverness.	Mr. R.T. Ellis	Mr. J. Thomson
TSB of Northern Ireland	Belfast, Enniskillen.	Mr. R.E. Wilson	Mr. G.C. Hamilton
TSB of the Channel Islands	Guernsey, Jersey.	Mr. R.R. Jeune	Mr. W.J. Moorhead
			Mr. D.J.E. Clothier



TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS

TSB Central Board, 3 Gracechurch Street, London EC3P 3BX. Telephone 01-263 8533

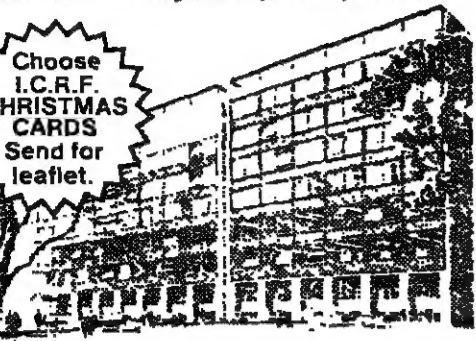
GUS operates over 2,500 Mail Order and Retail Establishments in the U.K. and Overseas

HOME NEWS

FIGHT BACK AGAINST CANCER

It is good to remember that most people live their lives untroubled by any form of cancer. But as all too many are aware, cancer is something that casts its shadow far beyond those it directly affects. That is why so many people think it right to help the urgent work of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

From our discoveries in the past has come much of today's hope for sufferers. To go forward with our research for future alleviation, we ask your help in the present.



IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND

Donations will be most gratefully received by The Appeals Secretary, Room 24/2, 100 Brook Green, London W14 7JF, or by the local branch.

A new airport for London area is still possible

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Although air traffic forecasts have been greatly reduced because of the impact on air transport of higher fuel prices and economic difficulties, the construction of a new airport for the South-east cannot be excluded in the long term. This is stated in a consultation document on airport policy for the London area, published yesterday.

The Government has been reviewing airport policy since the cancellation in July last year of the project to build a third London airport at Maplin, on the Essex coast.

The document will be sent to local authorities, airport authorities, and consultative committees, amenity organizations and others affected by airport developments to determine their views.

A further document on individual regional airports will be issued early next year, and the Department of Trade promised yesterday that the Government would take into account all the views expressed on both documents before putting proposals for future airport policy to Parliament.

In a document issued yesterday the Department of Trade said that the assumptions underlying the passenger demand forecasts in the Maplin review were reassessed. As a result a downward adjustment was made for the growth of incomes and consumption, a wider range of options was adopted for air

fares, and the assumption that there would be no further increase in real terms in fuel prices beyond 1974 levels retained.

The resulting forecasts of international passenger demand at United Kingdom airports were, "somewhat lower" than in the Maplin review, as the accompanying table shows:

	Maplin review (millions)	Consultation document (millions)
1972	15.2	13.9
1980	28.1	24.5
1982	35.3	31.7
1987	49.8	44.1

The British Airports Authority, the Civil Aviation Authority and British Airways took the view that the out-turn of traffic was likely to be about the middle or the lower half of the range.

Later introduction dates for new aircraft types because of the slower growth of traffic and other factors has led to a reduction in the Maplin review's forecast of 225 passengers an aircraft in 1990 to between 180 and 220.

The document said: "Forecasting so far ahead involves considerable uncertainties and suggests the need for caution in considering projects involving long lead times and high capital investment."

In terms of the existing airports in the London area, it was unlikely that further runways would be required before the 1990s. It was terminal and apron

capacity that were likely to present the primary constraints on traffic growth up to that date.

When improvements already planned and partly under way at Heathrow and Gatwick were completed the terminal capacity of the four London area airports together would be about 50 million passengers a year.

That compared with a passenger throughput at the four airports of 29,400,000 in 1973 and 27,400,000 in 1974.

On the basis of the traffic forecasts that should be adequate until at least the early 1980s. Beyond that, a fourth terminal proposed at Heathrow would bring the terminal capacity of the airports to about 38 million passengers a year. That should provide sufficient capacity for the London airports up to about 1983, even on the high traffic forecast.

Expansion of Stansted to about four million passengers a year and an increase at Luton to five million could provide a total capacity of 63 million. That would meet demand until the mid-1980s, even on the high traffic forecast.

For the longer term, various other developments which were identified in the Maplin review report might be undertaken at existing airports. They were as follows:

1: A fifth terminal on the Perry Oaks sludge disposal site at Heathrow. It would have a lead time of about 12 years, and provide a total airport capacity of about 53,000,000 passengers a year.

2: A second terminal at Gatwick, with a lead time of seven years, giving a total airport capacity of about 55 million a year.

3: A large terminal at Stansted with a lead time of seven years, which, with the maximum development within the airport boundaries, would provide an annual capacity of about 16 million passengers.

4: The further development of Luton up to 10 million passengers, again involving a lead time of about seven years.

In what must be considered a key passage the document talks about longer-term options and new airports.

Apart from options involving the development of the existing London area airports and regional airports, and notwithstanding the Government's decision to abandon the Maplin project, it was likely in the course of consultation that representations would be made about a new airport on an existing airfield, or on a new green-field site.

"Uncertainties about the future growth of traffic and the economic situation are very relevant, but if certain of the developments referred to above were discarded or, contrary to expectations, the out-turn of traffic seemed likely to be near the top of the forecast range, longer-term options other than those on existing airports and regional diversion would be ruled out."

The Government, the document went on, was anxious to develop a policy to encourage the greater use of regional air-

ports to relieve pressures on the South-east and to assist in the development of regional policies.

A wide range of measures to divert traffic had been examined, including positive measures to encourage the growth of air services at regional airports, and negative measures to restrict the growth of traffic at London area airports.

Four measures were chosen for detailed consideration. They were an airport passenger charge at London airports; launching aid for scheduled air services in the regions; the use of air transport licensing; and passenger limits at London airports.

Restrictive policies at London airports might have a significant effect in terms of increased demand at some regional airports, especially at those on the periphery of the South-east. Such measures might delay the need for expansion in the London area by a year or two, but their scope and intensity would have to be formidable to avoid, at some stage, further expansion at the existing London airports.

With all but the Heathrow expansion at Perry Oaks, the airport developments considered would be on land within the airport boundaries, and minimum site preparation would be needed.

Airport Strategy for Great Britain. Part 1: The London Area. A Consultation Document. (Stationery Office, £3.50). Leading article, page 17

MP's threat worries nationalist officials

From Ronald Faux
Edinburgh

The Scottish National Party leadership in Scotland is concerned about the outburst from Mr Douglas Henderson, the party's chief whip, suggesting that the party is seeking an opportunity to bring down the Government over the devolution issue.

A division might develop between the MPs and the party organization which believes that the MPs should vote for or against Bills only on whether they are in Scotland's interests.

Mr Henderson's remarks were not well received in Edinburgh yesterday. The party said: "The matter really rests with the Conservative Party and not with us, for it is basically a question of numbers. Is this really a credible proposal? Obviously we would welcome a general election, but perhaps an emotionally charged atmosphere of Parliament after the agreed decision."

Welsh response: People in Wales who favour devolution were disappointed by the Queen's Speech, but feel that it is better to get the devolution plans right rather than hurry them (Trevor Fishlock writes from Cardiff).

'Daily Telegraph' plans staff cut of a third

The management of *The Daily Telegraph* said yesterday that it wants to cut its staff over a period by almost a third, or more than 650 people. It plans to introduce new production methods. The proposals were outlined to the staff by the managing director, Mr. H. M. Stephen, and the deputy managing director, Mr. J. G. Evans.

It is proposed to start full operation of photocomposition in October, 1977, at a cost of more than £2m.

Under the plan everyone aged over 65 would retire as

soon as possible and from the end of next year there should be automatic retirement at 65. In both cases there would be no unnecessary replacement.

The pension scheme for production staffs would be frozen and replaced by a contributory one with benefits of 1/80th of wages a year of service, subject to discussions with the Department of Employment. Other pension schemes would continue.

Mr Evans said the efficient system for *The Daily Telegraph* and *The Sunday Telegraph* was one entailing computer-operated photocomposition fed

directly by video-display terminals from three sources: composing room, editorial and classified advertising.

The company proposed that for those under 65, severance pay should basically be four weeks a year of service, shaded down for those between 63 and 65, whose retirement was close at hand.

Mr Stephen said there was little sign in their business of the "bottlenecking out" of the depression that everyone talked about, still less any general indication of economic improvement.

Wages dispute stops flights from Heathrow

A total of 29 of British Airways European Division's 150 planned flights from Heathrow airport, London, are expected to be cancelled today because of the suspension of maintenance work by over a pay dispute. Affected passengers should be carried by other airlines.

The men are refusing to work on TriStar jets after their demand for extra payment for servicing the aircraft was refused.

The suspensions began when 12 men on the afternoon shift refused to work on the TriStars and were told to go home. A hundred of their workmates walked out in sympathy.

A senior shop steward said: "I can only assume that the airline has prepared 625 letters of suspension." (British Airways employs 625 maintenance men.)

The airline said last night that flights to destinations including Brussels, Orly (Paris), Palma (Majorca), Helsinki, Edinburgh, Belfast, and Dublin would be affected. An official added: "Passengers will be rebooked on other airlines if their flight is affected."

Passengers for all services were asked to check in as normal.

Children aged 7 'identify with the have-nots'

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

A reversal of fortune for young people under the age of 24, which is bound to have wide social effects, was reported to a Royal Society of Health conference yesterday.

In 1961 that group had good job prospects, Mrs P. A. White, deputy principal careers officer of the Inner London Education Authority, said in a paper. Unemployment, relative to the average for all ages, was very low. In the mid-1960s the under-24s fared a little worse than average.

But in 1972 unemployment for the group rose to nearly 60 per cent more than the average for all ages, and the reason was not easily explained.

Mrs White's paper was given to a conference on the needs of immigrant families but she told me afterwards that the implications were much wider. She agreed that the change of fortune for the young had also reduced spending power and undermined the commercially oriented youth culture, with its distinctive fads and fashions, which developed suddenly with the teenage economic boom in the 1960s. The change in fortune was paralleled by an alarming rise in

teenage crime and football hooliganism.

With unemployment spread through families, even children of seven or eight were identifying with the "have-nots" and that was contributing towards a lack of motivation at school.

Mr W. H. Caswell, a London probation officer, told the conference that living patterns imposed by slave owners perhaps 300 years ago and continued today were contributing towards frustrations of young black people in Britain.

It became established that if slaves married they had to be sold together and their children had to go with them. That was inconvenient for the slave owners, who prevented any marriages.

The continuation in Britain, with few exceptions, of the West Indian tradition of no marriage until after child-bearing produced great strain, Mr Caswell said. And because many children were brought up by baby-sitters in large groups with very little adult contact or supervision, the resulting lack of verbal skill at the age of five is liable to persist through school life with its after-effects of educational disadvantage continuing through life.

Tory leaders accused of decrying social sciences

By David Walker, of
The Times Higher Education Supplement

Deep antagonism by leading Conservative politicians towards the social sciences is alleged by a former chairman of the Social Science Research Council in an article published today in the council's Newsletter.

Mr Andrew Shonfield, Director of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House, says that in 1970-71 he had to contend with the conviction of Sir Keith Joseph, then Secretary of State for Social Services, that the social sciences were "packed with people committed to the left in British politics".

Mrs Thatcher, then Secretary of State for Education and Science, was what Mr Shonfield calls a "ferocious" admirer of the free market. He adds that to have gone ahead with a conference with the words "incomes policy" in its title might have cost the SSRC's budget up to £500,000.

Mr Shonfield took charge of the DES. Mrs Thatcher had very definite views about the kind of economists she liked—and did not like.

Mr Shonfield calls for safeguards for social scientists against ministers and shifts in the official ideology of those responsible for social management.

Criticism over closure of match factory

From Our Correspondent
Gloucester

Workers at the Moreland match factory, which first produced "England's" Coronation matches, were forced yesterday to accept that the plant's closure is inevitable.

Union leaders attacked the Department of Trade for failing to help to save the jobs of the 280 workers at the Gloucester factory, owned by Bryant and May.

Mr Bryan Weston, district secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, was joined by Mrs Sally Oppenheim, MP for Gloucester, in alleging that the industry department had encouraged Bryant and May to close the factory and expand in the development areas of Liverpool and Glasgow.

Mr Weston said: "The possibility of a workers' site or cooperative could have been successful only if there were strong indications of government support."

He said the jobs of the Moreland workers were being sacrificed to the benefit of the Swedish Match Corporation, which has an interest in Bryant and May's parent company, Wilkinson Sword.

A statement from Mrs Oppenheim said: "It would seem given if the company has been given the financial assistance by the Department of Industry to close Moreland and expand in the development areas. There seems to be no doubt they are being given financial aid to do so."

Agreed changes to be kept in trade union Bill

By Our Political Correspondent

The Government will take into account amendments to the original Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Bill agreed by both Houses when it reintroduces the Bill. And it will use the provisions of the Parliament Acts to carry the measure in spite of any opposition from the House of Lords.

The clause containing proposals for a charter to protect the freedom of the press, carried in the House of Lords on the motion of Lord Goodman, was not agreed by the Commons and will not be included in the new Bill.

But ministers intend to make suggestions during the Bill's passage through the Commons that will give Parliament another opportunity to consider provisions for a press freedom charter on the lines proposed by the Commons last session.

KLM puts you far ahead on the way to the Far East. 10 years ahead.



When you choose KLM to the Far East, you're off to a flying start, for two reasons.

First, you can fly KLM from London, Manchester or Glasgow, or by connecting flights from 12 other British airports. So, wherever you live, there's a plane waiting for you nearby.

Second, with KLM you transfer at Amsterdam, the airport that's ten years ahead of its time. If you have to change planes anywhere, you won't find a more convenient place to do it.

Everything is together in one terminal, compact and fully automated. You don't need to lug your baggage half way round the airport, because your incoming flight sets you down in the same building that your Far East jet picks you up.

You don't even have to walk far to the departure gate. Amsterdam Airport has moving aerobridges and

walkways to whisk you there as you stand still.

Even experienced fliers, who normally display a healthy cynicism towards so-called 'airports of the future' admit that Amsterdam is refreshingly efficient.

A seasoned flier's airline.

There's another reason why the Amsterdam transfer makes good sense.

It means you can fly with real professionals. If you know anyone in the airline business or any businessman who globe-trots for a living, ask their opinion of KLM.

You'll find we're not so much a Dutch airline as a seasoned flier's airline.

All KLM Far East flights feature wide body 747s and DC10s. That's more comfort for you and an extra advantage for us. Because there's more space for better service. You'll find our schedules are nicely

timed too. Tell us when you want to arrive, and chances are we'll have a flight to suit you.

And when you do touch down in the Far East, you'll find you're far fresher, and far more relaxed.

Europe's free-est cities. Free.

If you'd like to see something of Holland on your way to the Far East.

The Tourist Associations of Amsterdam, The Hague and Rotterdam invite you to stay overnight in any of these three cities, free or at a very minimal charge.

This Stay-on-the-House scheme is available to all intercontinental passengers using Amsterdam Airport and operates through until 1st March 1976.

For further information and reservations call your Travel Agent or nearest KLM Office.

LONDON 01-568 9144; BIRMINGHAM 021-643 5555; MANCHESTER 061-334 9194; GLASGOW 041-

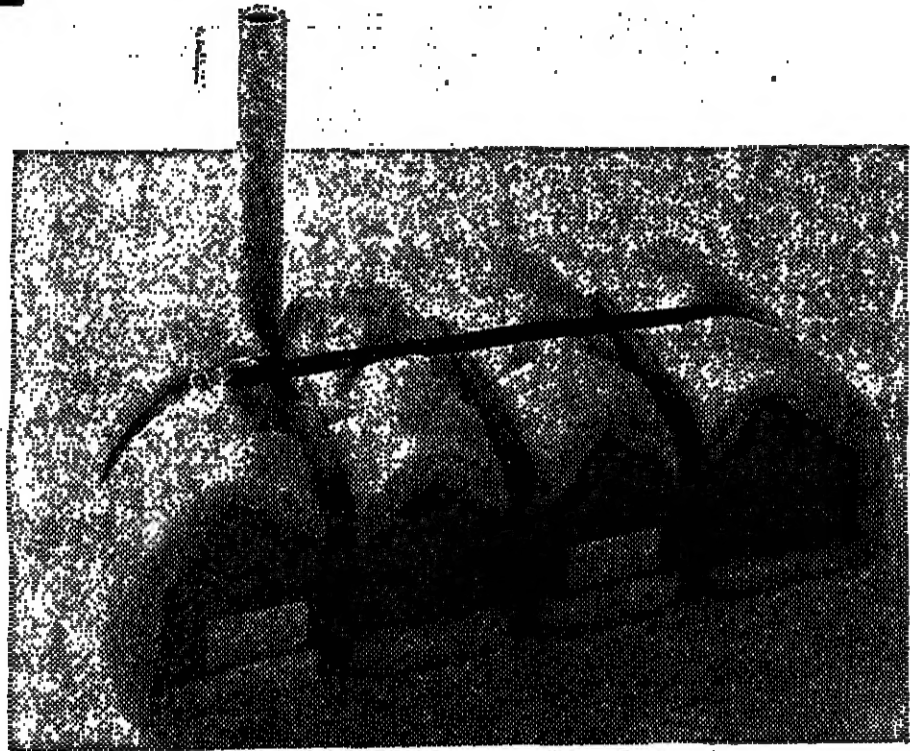


KLM

Operating scheduled flights to the capital cities of Near, Middle and Far East, and to Sydney, Melbourne and Tokyo, including flights in co-operation with Philippine Airlines and Garuda Indonesian Airlines.

هكذا من الامم

100% tax allowance if you insulate your factory now.



Wrap up your factory this winter.

It could apply to you, so here are the facts.

In Section 14 of the Finance Act 1975 the Chancellor has provided for a 100% first year tax allowance for

capital expenditure (incurred after 12th November 1974) on adding insulation against loss of heat to an existing industrial building. This applies to installation costs as well as the cost of materials.

If you need more incentive, consider this. With fuel prices rising all the time, the payback periods for thermal insulation programmes have been getting correspondingly shorter. In fact, with this tax allowance, you could actually halve the payback period for insulating your factory.



If you have any doubts on whether your company qualifies for this allowance contact your Inspector of Taxes.

Department of Energy.

The SAA Flying Hotel to Jo'burg.



The Flying Hotel: the fastest way to enjoy your trip to South Africa.

SAA is the airline that treats you as a grand hotel treats you. It's the great way to South Africa. Every day to Jo'burg. The Monday service is non-stop - only 12½ hours. The fastest way to South Africa.

So you enjoy more luxury, and arrive in South Africa sooner.

Every SAA flight is a jumbo 747B to give you leg-stretching comfort. SAA give you the extra luxury of a specially designed armchair seat. And SAA have a maitre d'hôtel and trained staff to look after your every need.



The SAA Flying Hotel.
Relax in our exclusively designed Blue Diamond armchair seating.

The Flying Hotel is a plane that has been thoughtfully refurbished with your comfort in mind. There are no less than eight kitchens to give you gourmet cuisine... a specially selected wine list.

And, of course, there is a big feature. film and a choice of stereo music programmes to while away the minutes, available at the small additional charge required by IATA regulations. Even special no-smoking areas.



We're especially proud of our wine list:
a first class introduction to South African hospitality.

You want to enjoy your trip to South Africa. But you don't want to waste time. So insist on the Flying Hotel. It takes off from London Heathrow every evening. Choose from our Blue Diamond First Class service or Gold Medallion Economy service. The great way to South Africa.

You can book through your travel agent, or by contacting us. Here are our addresses and phone numbers.

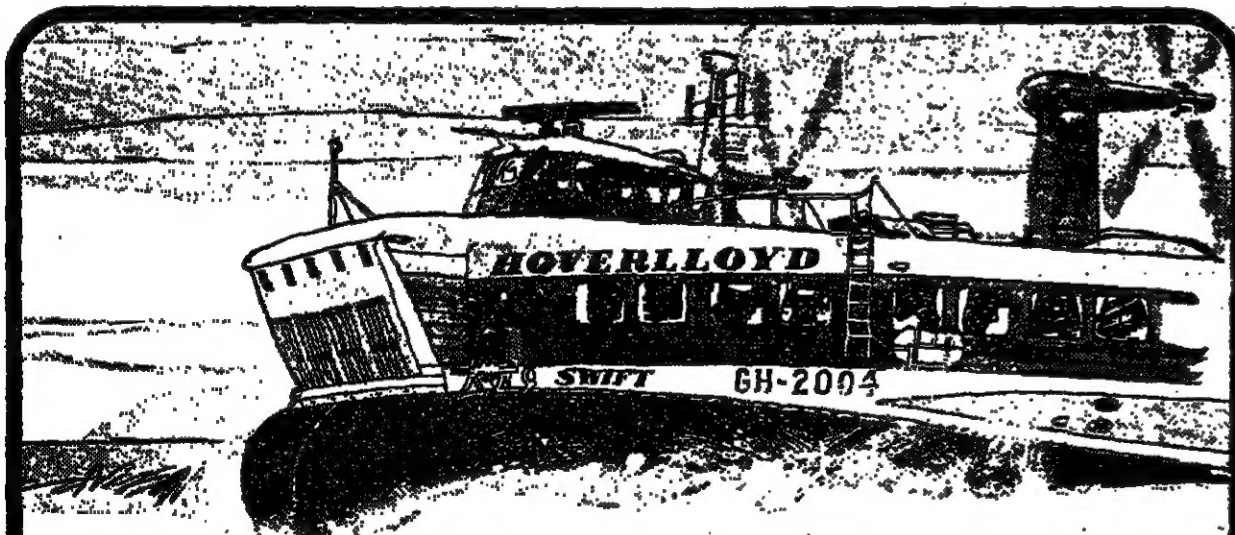
South African Airways, 251/9 Regent Street, London W1R 7AD. Phone 01-734 9841. Also at Waterloo Street, Birmingham 021-643 9605. Hope Street, Glasgow 041-221 2932. Peter Street, Manchester 061-834 4436.



Comfort all the way.

SAA

South African Airways
Where no one's a stranger



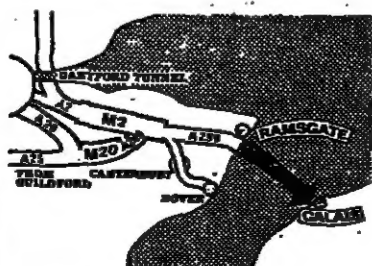
Now! All the Hoverlloyd advantages PLUS LOW WINTER FARES

Ramsgate to Calais Car, plus driver and up to 4 passengers Example of 'C' tariff fares	
Up to 11'0" (e.g. Mini)	£12.50
Up to 12'6" (e.g. Austin 1100)	£15.00
Up to 14'0" (e.g. Ford Cortina)	£19.50

Look how Hoverlloyd's Winter 'C' tariff cuts the cost of crossing the Channel. And it applies from October 14th to December 18th 1975, and January 6th to March 20th 1976.



Hoverlloyd's fares are especially attractive because you pay only the cost of the car - the driver and up to four passengers travel FREE.



And getting to our modern International Hoverport has its attractions too. A relaxed, easy drive down the M2/A29, about 2 hours from London.



With up to 6 flights a day from both Ramsgate and Calais to choose from, there's sure to be departure times to suit your plans.



At our Hoverport we speed you through formalities without fuss. You can take refreshment there, exchange currency and buy duty free before the 40-minute flight.



Paris or Brussels? Take Hoverlloyd's Through Coach Service from London, city centre to city centre... It's great value! Only £10 to Paris, and £25 to Brussels. Students under 26 and youths up to 18, £8.50 and £7.00.

Go Hoverlloyd. It's really the only way

To book or for more information see your travel agent or motorizing organisation, or contact:
Hoverlloyd Reservations, Ramsgate, Kent. Thane (STD 0843) 54761 London 01-499 9481 Manchester 061-228 1453 Birmingham 021-238 2188

HOVERLLOYD

The Channel Fly-over. Ramsgate-Calais

WEST EUROPE

Hattersley pledge on British trawlers

By Hugh Noyes,
Parliamentary Correspondent,
Westminster

Mr Hattersley, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, made clear in the Commons yesterday that, although he was not prepared to take any action that might intensify the fishing dispute with Iceland, the Government would not hesitate to send in the Royal Navy should the need arise.

Replying to Mr James Johnson, Labour MP for Kingston Upon Hull, West, Mr Hattersley told the House: "I hope the industry understands that we are ready to provide them with whatever support and protection they need." It was not in the interests of the industry, however, that the Government should act in a precipitous or panic-stricken fashion. He hoped the trawlermen would endorse his judgment that at this stage, the Government should act moderately.

Although Mr Reginald Maudling, from the Tory front bench, gave his full support to the Government measures for protecting the fishing fleets, there were other Conservatives who urged the Government to send in the Navy at once. Mr Michael Brotherton, Conservative MP for Louth, demanded an assurance that frigates of the Royal Navy would be sent to the area, not necessarily to take action, but to show the fishing community that protection was being given.

Mr Hattersley replied that it would not be wise to give that assurance. The industry had endorsed the Government's view that the first step must be to see whether the civilian protection vessels could meet the needs of the fishing fleet adequately.

Nor all Labour MPs accepted Government policy. Hugh Clayton writes: The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food said yesterday that the fast Icelandic gunboat, Ty had tried to cut loose the nets of the Hull trawler Benella. The trawler was reported later to have saved its equipment and continued fishing.

Confusion about the attitudes of British skippers in the area persisted. Indeed, 30 British trawlers moved into close formation to assist support by four unarmed vessels.



Prince Rainier and Princess Grace of Monaco with their son, Prince Albert, greeting crowds on Monaco National Day.

French budget debate enlivened by strikers

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Nov 20

About 50 members of the printers' union, who have been on sit-down strike at the *Parisien Libéré* since the spring, forced their way last night into the great court of the Palais Bourbon during the final stages of the parliamentary budget debate.

After they had unfurled a communist banner, the police were ordered to drive them out. But this action provoked protests from the demonstrators. The police, they protested, had violated the precincts of the Chamber of Deputies.

The news, rapidly spread through the House and deputies watched, many from the windows, with a mixture of indignation and satisfaction. There was talk of the troubles of 1936, 1958 and even of 1958. "Even in 1958, we never saw anything like that," one of them said.

This was true. In the events of May and June of that year, Parliament was ignored by demonstrating students; and last night M. Marenco, a former Gaullist minister, felt it was a comforting sign that the assembly was no longer entirely overlooked by public opinion.

But the procedure of passing the budget has become so prolonged and tedious, both for the inside and outside the chamber, that *Le Monde* today compared the deputies to a group of tourists taken through

Versailles at the trot with orders not to touch anything.

However, the debate on the information budget took a violent turn when M. Vivien, the socialist special rapporteur of the finance committee, accused the striking *Parisien Libéré* printers of "indulging in acts of banditry, which had nothing to do with trade union freedom"; and M. Gosnat, the Communist Party spokesman, said the owner of the newspaper had carried out a real coup against the strikers with the complicity of the Government.

M. Filloud, a Socialist, said the unwavering intention of the Government was to abandon to their fate newspapers most in need of assistance.

M. André Rossi, the Minister of Information, emphasized the inevitable adaptation of the press to the competition of radio and television, which required the most far-reaching changes.

Direct state aid to the press, he said, amounted to 224m francs (about £24m), and indirect aid in the form of postal rates and tax rebates totalled 1,200,000 francs (£120,000), 15 per cent of the total turnover of the press.

M. Rossi wondered whether, in view of the magnitude of the problems faced by the press, and of the desire of the state to maintain a pluralistic form of information, it should not benefit from particular assistance.

Radio wavelength conflicts settled by compromise

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, Nov 20

A measure of rationality has prevailed in a 100-nation conference on allocation of long and medium wavelengths for broadcasting in Europe, Asia and Australasia between now and the turn of the century.

At the outset, the seven-week conference appeared to face the impossibility of fitting several quarts into a pint pot. Notifications were filed for more than 10,000 transmitters, with an aggregate power of 540 megawatts, compared with the existing 4,400, total power 150 megawatts.

Negotiations have reduced the total to about 7,000 with 2,000 low-power stations—1 kilowatt (1 kW) maximum—on three medium-wave channels, 1487, 1587 and 1602 kilohertz.

About 3,500 stations are to use directional antennas to minimize interference, and others to reduce power for the same reason. Monaco's

three 1,000 kW transmitters, for instance, will become two, each of 500 kW.

Mr Derek Ross, of New Zealand, the conference president, said today that the new assignment plan, coming into force in 1978, had already resulted in cancellation of transmitter orders by many countries in Europe and the Middle East.

For the first time Asia had a plan for the medium frequencies. China had participated fully in the conference.

According to an official, Britain "has come out of the conference very well and maintained its position", although there could be a drop in quality on Radio 3 in some areas due to an adjacent West German station.

Compromise won the day in many situations, except for the big guns in the East-West propaganda battle. The last radio waves conference was at Copenhagen in 1948.

Illegal arms traffic case opens in Bonn

From Our Own Correspondent
Bonn, Nov 20

The trial of four men charged with illegal arms exports to areas of international tension opened today in the state criminal court in Bonn.

Gerhard Mertens, a 55-year-old former Wehrmacht paratrooper and part-owner of the Bonn arms firm, Merten and two salesmen and an engineer, are alleged to have broken the West German ban on exports of weapons to crisis areas. They are also alleged to have violated regulations relating to the reporting of certain exports to the authorities.

They are said to have exported arms worth £16m to India, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia between 1965 and 1968, including fighter aircraft, bazookas and ammunition. The firm is said to have failed to pay almost £300,000 in tax.

MPs' protest at £20,000 EEC party rejection

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, Nov 20

Children of the EEC's highly paid civil servants are to have their usual £20,000 Christmas party, in spite of misgivings about the cost during an economic recession.

In a reply to a written question from British and Irish socialist members of the European Parliament, the Commission says that "Christmas festivities of this kind are traditionally organized by all Community institutions".

The MPs, who included Lord Gordon-Walker and Mr William Hamilton, had asked how the Commission could justify the spending of such a sum when so many Europeans were unemployed.

Russia concerned about its exit to the Atlantic

From Our Correspondent
Oslo, Nov 20

Negotiations between Norway and the Soviet Union on the delimitation of the continental shelf between the two countries in the Barents Sea will continue in Oslo on Monday. The previous round of talks was held this spring.

So far the discussions have centred on technical and legal aspects. The talks are held at the level of officials. In Norway's opinion, its national shelf extends from the mainland to the north, round the Spitsbergen archipelago, to the end of the shelf north of Spitsbergen.

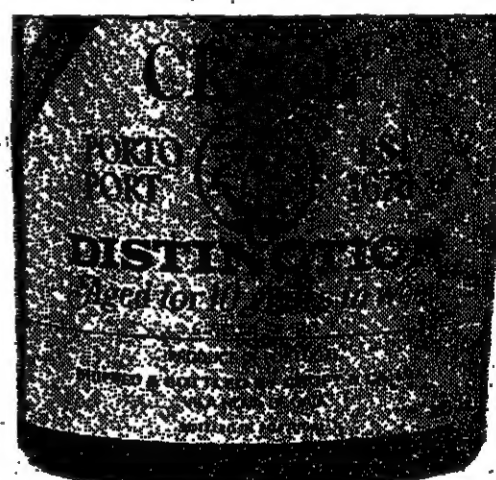
His claim is based on the view that Spitsbergen has no shelf of its own, as the territory is delimited, according to the provisions of the Spitsbergen Treaty of 1925. The Russians, the British and the Americans

have reserved their position on the Norwegian claim.

The real core of the problem is the strategic importance of the sea passage between Spitsbergen and the Norwegian mainland, which is a major exit to the Atlantic for the Soviet fleet of nuclear submarines stationed in the north. Any form of internationalisation or increased international presence in the area could result in political problems.

It is known that a special Spitsbergen study is being carried out in the United States to provide the basis for an American policy. There is little prospect of progress in substance in the Soviet-Norwegian talks as long as the American position is undecided.

The study in Washington should be completed before the end of the year, but a policy still has to be formulated after that.



1965 WILL BE A GREAT YEAR
FOR DINNER PARTIES.

Croft Distinction Tawny Port aged ten years in the wood.

What we can do is up to you.

At a time when you may be finding it hard enough to look after your own children, it may seem a trifle optimistic to ask you to help us look after ours.

But the sad fact is that if nothing is done, many unloved children grow into unloving parents. And so the sad circle of deprivation widens. Eventually it touches us all.

Every year Barnardo's helps more than 7000 children. Many are handicapped, maladjusted, orphaned or deserted. Some come because the State cannot cope. If we don't help them, who will?

More than ever, Barnardo's needs your help. A donation, a Deed of Covenant, a helping hand in running a local fund raising group, they'll all enable us to continue our work.

If you think that Dr. Barnardo's is nothing to do with you, imagine what would happen if nothing got done.

We can't give unless you do.

Barnardo's

Britain's largest child care charity.

I enclose a donation of £1 £2 £5 £10 £20 £50
I would like to know more about Barnardo's. ☐
I would like to know how I can help Barnardo's. ☐ (tick box)
Please cheque/PO payable to Dr. Barnardo's.

NAME (Please print clearly)
ADDRESS

Post to: Dr. Barnardo's, Dept. VY159, Barking Road, Hford, Essex IG8 1QG



GENERAL FRANCO

Most of world sees Franco death opportunity for creation democratic regime in Madrid

Foreign Staff
World greeted General Franco's death yesterday with a mixture of surprise and relief. For most countries, the death of the dictator raised hopes of a new era of closer links with a more democratic Spain.

Francisco Franco died at 89, after a long illness, at his home in Madrid. He had been in poor health for some time, and his death was expected by many.

The death of Franco was seen by many as an opportunity for the creation of a democratic regime in Madrid. The world greeted the news with a mixture of surprise and relief.

Francisco Franco was a Spanish general and politician who ruled Spain from 1939 to 1975. He was a dictator and was responsible for the deaths of many people during his reign.

The death of Franco was seen by many as an opportunity for the creation of a democratic regime in Madrid. The world greeted the news with a mixture of surprise and relief.

OVERSEAS

Phalangists suspect M Couve of Muslim bias

From Paul Martin
Beirut, Nov 20
The right-wing Christian camp declared its determination to pursue its hard line policy today as M Couve de Murville began to mediate between the warring factions in the Lebanon conflict.

All parties have declared their willingness to cooperate with M Couve de Murville in putting together the pieces of the Lebanese jig saw.

Christian disquiet over Franco's attempt to lead some "even handed" advice to the Lebanon has not been vented publicly. But Mr Pierre Gemayel, the right-wing Phalangist leader, whose forces are the strongest of the Christian armies, took the opportunity of M Couve de Murville's arrival to make his position clear.

In a statement published by Al Anad, his party's newspaper, Mr Gemayel claimed that the core of the problem was the left's attempts to undermine democracy.

Given Franco's broad interest in the Arab world as a whole, and the low priority rating to which Lebanon has slipped, the Christian right expects anything but support from the French over their stand. In particular they believe that the French now favour replacing the six to five parliamentary and public service ratio, at present in favour of the Christians.

Beirut, Nov 20.—Heavy shooting and rocket fire in the city today killed at least 10 people, threatening the shaky ceasefire.

New moves in Rhodesia dispute

African leader expected to visit London soon

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent
Dr Elliott Gabellah, one of the key figures in the African National Council in Rhodesia, who has taken Bishop Muzorewa's side in the recent dispute, is likely to visit London soon.

With events moving in Rhodesia again, his visit could be of some importance. He is expected to arrive in London on Wednesday night, President Nyerere said. Mr Wilson for talks at 10 Downing Street yesterday. Mr Callaghan, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, who saw Dr Muller, the South African Foreign Minister, earlier this week, was also present at the meeting.

Speaking in Oxford on Wednesday night, President Nyerere said Tanzania was not planning a war of liberation against South Africa. By its daily actions, however, the Government of South Africa was preparing the conditions for an internal revolution. The armed struggle in Rhodesia would have to be resumed and intensified until conditions were ripe for realistic negotiations.

"We very much regret the need for war," the President said. "It can only bring dreadful suffering to the people of Rhodesia, both black and white. It will therefore leave a heritage of bitterness which will make the eventual development of a non-racial, democratic society in that country very much more difficult."

Mr Nkomo has returned to Salisbury from a 10-day tour of neighbouring states. He expressed satisfaction at progress he was making on settlement talks with the Rhodesian Government.

Mr Nkomo, who is recognized by the Government as head of the African National Council, briefed President Kaunda, of Zambia, President Sir Seretse Khama, of Botswana, and President Nyerere on his three recent talks with Mr Smith, the Prime Minister, and members of his Cabinet.

Ford plea to Congress on Kissinger subpoenas

Washington, Nov 20.—President Ford has asked the House of Representatives Intelligence Committee to withdraw three subpoenas for Congress citations recommended against Dr Henry Kissinger, the Secretary of State.

The White House said today that the President's letter last night to Mr Otis Pike, the committee chairman, saying that the group on reflection would agree that he had exercised his proper constitutional responsibility in directing Dr Kissinger not to comply with subpoenas for secret documents.

The committee cited Dr Kissinger for contempt on November 14 after demanding information dealing with eight covert intelligence operations from 1961, with the "40 committee" of the National Security Council which directs intelligence, and with alleged Soviet violations of the 1972 strategic arms accord.

The President invoked executive privilege—his right to withhold information from Congress—and the State Department said the contempt citations would damage Dr Kissinger's ability to conduct foreign policy.

In his letter to the committee, the President said the National Security Council had made "a substantial effort" to provide some of the requested information, and he called for a spirit of mutual trust and respect in resolving the conflict.

UN report on Sahara cites Algerian view

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, Nov 20
Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, recommended today that the General Assembly should give its views on the recent agreement on Spanish Sahara between Spain, Morocco and Mauritania.

In a report to the Security Council, he made no comment of his own on the agreement. But he pointed out that Algeria, which was one of the parties "concerned and interested" in the issue, did not accept the agreement and had said that it regarded it as null and void.

The agreement is in fact very different from the solution proposed by Dr Waldheim. He proposed that the United Nations should set up a temporary administration in Spanish Sahara. But the Madrid agreement provides for a three-power administration by Spain, Morocco and Mauritania.

In his view, one of the main tasks of the United Nations administration would have been to carry out some form of referendum to ascertain the wishes of the population. There is no mention of that in the Madrid agreement, which says only that "the views of the Saharan population, expressed through the Yemaa (local assembly) will be respected."

Morocco and Mauritania are each to appoint a deputy governor to assist the Spanish Governor-General until the Spanish withdrawal, which will be by February 28 at the latest.

Dr Waldheim's report says that in the Algerian view, the fundamental problem is the decolonization of Spanish Sahara, and any decision on this should be taken by the General Assembly.

Arriving-in of new King ceremony tomorrow

from page 1
Minister, Admiral Luis Carrero Blanco

Nevertheless, it is expected that Señor Arias Navarro will offer his resignation as a matter of courtesy. The Prince could either accept it immediately or, more likely, ask him to stay on for a few weeks in order not to make the break with the past too abrupt.

Political reaction by the various opposition groupings came quickly after the General's death. The Spanish Socialist Party held an emergency meeting this morning, and issued a statement saying: "The death of the dictator is one of the final pages in the deep crisis which the regime is undergoing. With his death, a new chapter of our history begins, marked by the need to liquidate the authoritarian institutions which make liberty impossible, and marked by the hope and the will to build a free and democratic Spain."

[According to news agency reports from Paris, the exiled Spanish Communist leader, Señor Santiago Carrillo, called on all opposition parties to emerge into the open to set up a provisional government.

"We have to bring together all those people, without exception, who wish to put an end to the spirit of civil war, to hand back the power of decision to the Spanish citizens and to set up a democratic regime," he said. "Any delay could prove dangerous for Spain, Europe and for peace and stability in the world."

The Spanish extreme left Frap movement welcomed the General's death, describing him as one of the biggest murderers in contemporary history and promising to intensify its struggle against the Spanish regime.

Prince Hugo de Borbon, the Carlist pretender to the Spanish throne, attacked what he termed an attempt to prolong the Franco regime with a "facist monarchy" headed by Prince Juan Carlos.

General Franco's fatal illness first became evident on October 17, when he was forced to cut short a Cabinet meeting at his palace. Officials at first denied reliable unofficial medical reports that the General was seriously ill with heart trouble, and claimed that he simply had a cold.

However, four days later, the Government had to admit that he had suffered an attack of "coronary insufficiency". Since then, he endured an ever more painful and complicated series of ailments, including lung congestion, internal bleeding, thrombophlebitis, peritonitis and kidney failure.

Prince Juan Carlos took over power on October 30 as acting head of state.

Leading article, page 17
Obituary, page 19

's enemies are alert, message declares

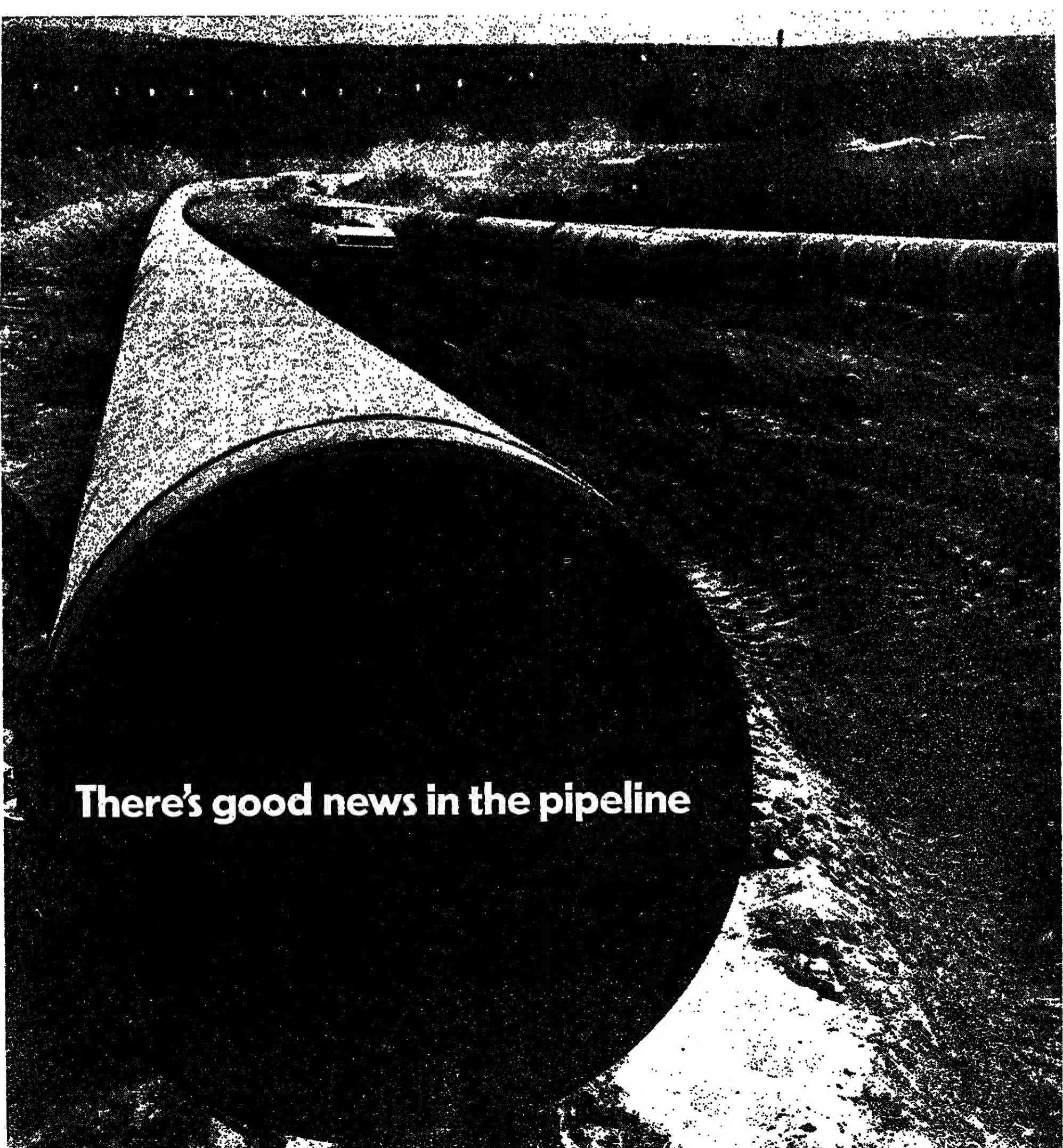
v 20.—Following the death of General Franco, the world's enemies are alert, a message declares.

The message, which was sent to the world's enemies, declared that the world's enemies are alert and that the world's enemies are alert.

The message, which was sent to the world's enemies, declared that the world's enemies are alert and that the world's enemies are alert.

The message, which was sent to the world's enemies, declared that the world's enemies are alert and that the world's enemies are alert.

The message, which was sent to the world's enemies, declared that the world's enemies are alert and that the world's enemies are alert.



There's good news in the pipeline

Gas is good news for Britain. It already supplies about 30 per cent of the nation's useful heat. By 1980 this is likely to rise to as much as 40 per cent.

British Gas has worked hard and successfully to secure additional supplies of natural gas to meet the growing demand. For instance, all the gas from both the British and Norwegian parts of the Frigg field will be brought home for Britain's benefit.

And we're going full speed ahead

laying four hundred and fifty more miles of high pressure pipeline to bring it to our customers as soon as it comes ashore.

Meanwhile, gas from the Rough field is now in the pipeline and will soon be adding an extra 100,000,000 cubic feet a day to our energy supplies. This is just the latest step in the programme of bringing Britain's gas to you.

Natural Gas is one of Britain's most precious assets. So please use it carefully—it's much too good to waste.

GAS-DOING A GOOD JOB FOR BRITAIN



BRITISH GAS

OVERSEAS

State governor is confident that tax-rise plan will prompt Mr Ford to rescue New York

From Peter Strafford
New York, Nov. 20

Mr Hugh Carey, Governor of New York State, has begun a determined attempt to get approval from the state legislature in Albany for new taxes for New York City. That is felt to be the key to getting President Ford to agree to federal help to save the city from bankruptcy.

Time is short, because New York faces another deadline next Tuesday, and is said to be \$60m (£29.5m) short of the cash it will need then. But Mr Carey seems confident that the money can be found, and is concentrating on getting action in Albany and Washington in time for the really critical date of December 11.

His calculation is that if he can get the state legislature to agree to the new taxes by this weekend, he can then go to Washington to see Mr Ford next week, and Mr Ford will then, he hopes, announce his support for federal assistance.

Mr Carey has, however, run into difficulties in Albany with both the Democrats, his own party, and the Republicans. The Democrats want to tax the city's commuters, as well as raising income tax, while the Republicans are saying that any tax increase will have to be on the sales tax applied to most purchases.

Both parties have to be taken account of, since the Democrats control the state Assembly and the Republicans the state

Senate. Mr Carey has attempted to persuade the Democrats to drop their opposition to a sales tax increase, on the grounds that it is the only way to avoid New York's bankruptcy.

On Republican insistence he has agreed to put off action on raising state taxes, which he also considers to be necessary. The Republicans are afraid that to raise state taxes would look like taxing the rest of New York state to save New York City, and have said that Mr Ford does not insist on immediate action in this area.

One of the city services suffering heavily in the financial crisis is the subway, where economies have resulted in fewer trains and higher fares, bringing complaints from local groups.

The subway's troubles, in fact, date back well before the present crisis. Transit officials trace them back to the 1920s, when competition with the motor car began.

The subway now carries approximately the same number of passengers as it did during the First World War, when the city had 2,500,000 fewer inhabitants.

It is still a large number—more than 1,000 million a year—compared to some 640 million a year on the London Underground; and the subway serves many more stations than the Underground does: 461 to 219, over a slightly shorter total route length. But the downward trend seems to be continuing.

There have been three main effects of the financial crisis. The uniform subway fare, which you pay however far you want to go, has gone up from 35 cents to 50 cents; no new employees are now being taken on, which has meant a drop of some 2,000 over the past year; and train services are being reduced, mainly just before and after the rush hour.

Every time there is an increase in the fare, there are protests, and complaints that the transit authority is cutting its own throat by driving away passengers. Officials contest this, saying that though it is true there is a drop in passengers after every increase, it is only part of a longer-term trend in which people are using the subway less and less.

It is not only the fault of the motor car. There is the changing "profile" of the average urban resident, who tends to be older and poorer than in the past. There is, too, the fact that businesses have moved out of the city, and the change from a six-day week to a five-day week, which means less subway travel.

The New York subway has never made money, the officials point out, and it is further than ever from it today, with costs up so much. Present projections are for a deficit in the present budget year of some \$450m (about £225m), which will be made up partly by the city, partly by the state, and partly by the federal Government.

New sweeps against guerrillas in Argentina

From Jane Monahan
Buenos Aires, Nov. 20

Eight thousand armed troops are out on the streets of towns all over Argentina, cordoning off areas and searching for guerrillas on a random house-to-house basis.

This vast campaign has resulted in the arrest of 1,300 people in the frontier town of Mendoza alone, after allegations of the discovery of a guerrilla training ground in the area.

Large-scale arrests have also been made in the industrial towns of Córdoba, Rosario and Santa Fe, as well as in the port, Bahía Blanca, and the popular seaside resort, Mar del Plata.

In Tucumán, a north-western province where a miniature Vietnam-style war in jungle areas has been waged between the Army and Marxist guerrillas for the past 10 months, officials also reported three guerrillas dead in skirmishes.

In the small mining town of Sierra Grande, in the south, more than 300 workers were detained by the police and the iron ore plant occupied by troops.

Mining had been on strike there since October 2 to demand higher wages and benefits in the face of an estimated 40 per cent decline in the real value of wages this year. Army troops said there was strong evidence that the strike had developed into a revolutionary movement with groups of strikers linked to left-wing guerrilla organisations.

The stepping up of security operations has alarmed some Peronist and Opposition politicians because of the apparent autonomy allowed to divisional commanders in their regional searches and reports of reports that it is only a matter of weeks before alleged anti-subversive operations and house-to-house searches begin in Buenos Aires itself.

Since General Perón's Government came to power 16 months ago, however, politicians have not raised their voices over the fact that not one alleged terrorist has been brought to trial.

Pressure on Señora Perón by politicians, with support from the armed forces, has been going on for several months. It has now reached dramatic proportions, however, and is forcing the Argentine President to make concessions, narrowing her margin of power.

Some of these concessions, like this week's announcement that national elections are to be brought forward to 1976, have had the temporary effect of palliating Argentina's otherwise violent and anti-democratic situation.

However, these concessions do not mean the same thing for Señora Perón and her group. Surrounded by allegations of violence and corruption, it has for long been recognised that the group does not have a plan, in any traditional government sense, but has been increasingly preoccupied with gaining time to cover a retreat.

To this end, it is as if any rabbit may be pulled out of the presidential hat, whether it be an announcement of early elections, a visit to a private clinic, or even attempts to cover a retreat by provoking a right-wing military coup. This is the conclusion many are drawing from a speech this week by Dr Hector Cáceres, former Peronist president, in which he said the Government was "also trying to stir up trouble in the armed forces".

The majority of the armed services have stated frequently that they are not interested in such a classical Latin American solution.



Mr Ronald Reagan with his wife, Nancy, after announcing his candidacy for president.

Liberal Republicans troubled by Mr Reagan's candidacy

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Nov. 20

Mr Ronald Reagan, the former film star and Governor of California, today took on Mr Ford for the Republican Party's nomination for President.

"Just to make sure no one mistook the sound of the trumpet," as he put it, he announced his candidature here and flew off to sound it again in the first key primary election state of Florida and New Hampshire. In both he is given a fair chance of unhorsing the President.

His declaration brought the total candidates accounted seriously to 10 Democrats and two Republicans. Mr Reagan, implying that he will "out" Mr Ford, today said he expected there would be more Republicans in before the finish.

Mr Reagan's hopes lie, at the primary stage, with the activists of the Republican Party who are predominantly right-wing, and at an eventual general election with the disgruntled and disillusioned of all parties who would find his advocacy of some Wallace views more

respectable than Governor Wallace's.

Democrats are delighted that they will no longer have the monopoly of divisive squabbling, and of challenge to an incumbent President. The Democrats relish the thought of deflating Mr Reagan the way they dispatched Mr Barry Goldwater, a former Republican presidential candidate, whose policy positions resemble his.

But there is also an echo for the country of Mr Eugene McCarthy's improbable challenge to President Johnson in 1968, which helped to force Mr Johnson's retirement. Liberal Republicans express deep concern.

Mr Reagan pretended today that it would all be very gentlemanly. He preached what he called his "Eleventh Commandment"—"thou shalt speak no ill of another Republican"—and declining to attack Mr Ford.

But his basic proposition, against "big brother Government" is that everything wrong with America begins in Washington, that he, unlike Mr Ford and most other candidates, is

unmanned by the forces that produce the problems—"Congress, the bureaucracy, the lobbyists, big business, and big labour".

Mr Reagan has for some months been a vigorous force in the burgeoning political campaign, mostly because President Ford started "running scared" of him long before many others took him seriously.

The harder Mr Ford worked to "out" Reagan, the more persuasive, at least to the Reagan camp, did Mr Reagan appear as an alternative. Mr Ford also did himself no good by relentless lacklustre campaigning, and by his apparent incompetence and insensitivity.

His acquiescence in the withdrawal of Mr Rockefeller from his ticket gave the Reaganites the taste of blood.

Mr Reagan, whose speaking style is vastly overrated, nevertheless stands out in a small field, and he has the professional performer's ability to score with the pay-off line. He can say some pretty blood-curdling things with a smile: "Too bad we can't have an 'arm-break of botulism', he said."

Communists put off European summit

Berlin, Nov. 20.—The summit of European communist party leaders sought by the Soviet Union has been postponed at least until some time next year.

This was made clear in a report of an editorial commission working on a joint document to convene the conference which was published today in the East German Communist newspaper *Neues Deutschland*.

The language of the report made plain that the commission has far from finished its attempt to find a formula acceptable to all. It said the committee would meet again in January and that "the date for convening the conference also will be discussed then".

Although details of the commission meetings are kept secret, it is believed the issue of independent national parties within a movement of mass parties is the main point being up for agreement.

Orthodox parties, such as the East German, support Soviet domination of the communist movement. Others, such as Yugoslavia and Romania, want to lessen Soviet influence in their affairs.—AP.

Orthodox parties, such as the East German, support Soviet domination of the communist movement. Others, such as Yugoslavia and Romania, want to lessen Soviet influence in their affairs.—AP.

Settlers killed in battle with Brazil Indians

Brasília, Nov. 19.—Two hundred Indians of the Guajajara tribe have killed two white men after settlers seized their lands, it was learnt here tonight.

The incident took place near Marabá, in Maranhão state, in north Brazil.

When 8,000 settlers took over the land, the Indians complained to the Government's Indian Foundation, which ordered the settlers to leave. About 200 of them remained, however, and yesterday

Senhor Mario Candido, a foundation official, went to the village with two Indians to ask the remaining white settlers to leave. Two of the angry settlers stabbed him, but the two Indians managed to escape.

They assembled 200 warriors and attacked the village, killing two white settlers. The settlers' homes were burnt and they were driven out.—Agence France Presse.

Soviet space ferry test 'successful'

Moscow, Nov. 20.—A leading Soviet space official indicated today that the automatic docking yesterday of an unmanned Soyuz spaceship with the Salyut 4 orbital laboratory had been a test-run of a combined ferry and safety service for future manned missions.

Dr Konstantin Feoktistov, a senior designer under the Soyuz programme, also told Tass that the 19-ton Salyut could easily take a new crew of two for its third spell of manned occupation since being launched last December.

Mrs Gandhi accuses China of hostile activities

Delhi, Nov. 20.—Mrs Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, who is on a visit to the strategic border state of Sikkim, today accused China, by implication, of hostile activities on India's borders.

The Press Trust of India (PTI), reporting from Gangtok, quoted Mrs Gandhi as saying at a rally that Sikkim had to be strong in the interests of India's security. She accused some countries of continuing to embark on "inimical activities on our borders".

"We have always sought amity and good relations with our enemy, but unfortunately the hands of friendship have been so far spurned", she said.

China accused India of annexing Sikkim earlier this year when the former Himalayan kingdom was absorbed as India's twenty-second state. India has heavy troop concentrations in Sikkim, potentially the fastest land route into India from Tibet.

—Reuters.



34mm Gold 1,000 Rupees
Mauritius Flycatcher

38.61mm Silver 25 Rupees
Mauritius Blue Swallowtail

42mm Silver 50 Rupees
Mauritius Kestrel

(Above coins shown actual size)

The State of Mauritius announces

A Strictly Limited issue of Gold and Silver coins to be struck by The British Royal Mint.

Highest Standards

Struck by the Royal Mint to the highest standard, these coins are legal tender in Mauritius. They feature the new Machin portrait of Queen Elizabeth II on the obverse. The reverse depicts endangered Mauritian species of wildlife.

Common phrase

Strictly Limited Issue

The issue consists of one gold and two silver coins. The proof coins are limited to a maximum of 3,000 gold and 30,000 each of the two silver. The Ordinary circulating coins are available in Mauritius,

but specially selected uncirculated coins in presentation cases are available to collectors.

Worldwide Numismatic Significance

Mauritius is one of a series of countries issuing coins to uniform specifications and on the same theme as part of the Conservation Coin Collection for which Spink and Son are the official UK distributors. All applicants will be sent details of previous issues, which have already been ordered by subscription.

An Investment in the Environment

All net proceeds from the Collection will finance conservation programmes of the issuing states

and of the World Wildlife Fund and International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

To order your coins, please fill in the coupon below and send your cheque to: Conservation Coin Collection, 20-25 Gladstone Road, P.O. Box 222, Croydon CR9 3RP.

Standard Weight

Specifications	Weight	Finesse
34mm Gold Proof	33.437	.900
Uncirculated	33.437	.900
42mm Silver Proof	35.00	.925
Uncirculated	31.65	.900
38.61mm Silver Proof	28.28	.925
Uncirculated	25.31	.900

If you wish to pay by credit card, please tick whichever is applicable and fill in the details below:

American Express ☐ Diners Club ☐
Barclays ☐ Access ☐
Card number _____
Expiry Date _____
Signature _____

*Gold coins are only available to non UK residents.

To: Conservation Coin Collection, P.O. Box 222, Croydon CR9 3RP
Please send me:
— 34mm gold proof £136*
— 34mm gold unc. £150*
— 42mm silver proof pair £127.50
— 42mm silver unc. pair £117.00
I enclose cheque/postal order made out to Conservation Coin Collection for £ _____
Name _____
Address _____
Please allow at least 21 days for delivery.

Cement tribunal orders envoy to stay in Lagos

Lagos, Nov. 20.—A Nigerian tribunal investigating large orders of cement placed by the Defence Ministry has refused permission for Mr Ahmadu Suka, the Nigerian High Commissioner to Britain, to return to his post.

Mr Suka, who came to Lagos at the weekend to appear before the tribunal, had said that he had urgent business in London today.

The tribunal is investigating what has been described as a "cement order scandal" during the former regime of General Yakubu Gowon, ousted in July by a military coup. It had heard evidence alleging that

while Mr Suka was Ambassador in The Hague he had used his influence for the granting of cement contracts to Dutch and Nigerian businessmen.

After giving evidence today, Mr Suka was told by Mr Babatunde Balogun, the tribunal's chairman, not to leave Nigeria until further notice.

The Defence Ministry needs large supplies of cement for its project to build barracks for an Army of some 250,000 men. However, the new military rulers found that contracts had been signed for some 16 million tons of cement, and ships carrying cement cargoes had blocked the already overloaded Lagos port.—Agence France-Presse.

Singapore curbs student power

Singapore, Nov. 20.—The Singapore Parliament approved measures today to limit the powers of the Students Union, ignoring students' protests outside the House. The measures were adopted unopposed.

The police earlier broke up a demonstration by about 200 students who oppose government attempts to put their organisation under control. The Solicitor General had earlier this year said that the students' leader had assumed the role of a "leader of the opposition".

—Reuters.

Science report

Medicine: Detecting spina bifida

A simple blood test for the detection of spina bifida deformities in the unborn child should soon be a routine for all pregnant women in Britain, reports *The Lancet* today.

The test that has been validated by Professor I. Chard and his colleagues at St. Bartholomew's and the London hospitals is a first-stage screening procedure. All that is needed is a single drop of sample from the pregnant woman when the level of a substance, alpha-fetoprotein, is then measured.

Spina bifida and related malformations of the brain and spinal cord appear in about one in every 200 pregnancies; the cause is still unknown. Many of the 3,000 affected babies born each year die at or shortly after birth, but the survivors remain handicapped in spite of recent improvements in their surgical treatment.

Severely affected infants present doctors and parents with extremely difficult decisions about the child's future, but cannot restore normal health.

The test that has been validated by Professor I. Chard and his colleagues at St. Bartholomew's and the London hospitals is a first-stage screening procedure. All that is needed is a single drop of sample from the pregnant woman when the level of a substance, alpha-fetoprotein, is then measured.

Profess Chard's study shows that when the level is substantially higher than normal there is a near certainty that the foetus is abnormal. At that stage further tests can be made to confirm the diagnosis, and if the baby is definitely abnormal the mother can be offered termination.

These tests should soon become available in obstetric units throughout Britain, Professor Chard says. He estimates the annual cost to the National Health Service at about £2m for screening and follow-up, including the necessary termination of pregnancy.

The benefit to the community would be a reduction in deaths at or around birth, and a big reduction in the number of children requiring long-term care for serious physical and mental handicaps.

"In crude economic terms the value of the savings to health care alone will probably outweigh any cost of a screening programme," the report says. By *The Medical Correspondent*. Source: *The Lancet*, November 22, page 1012.



"I know it's a charity, but it never feels like one."

When you are getting on in years and find that you can no longer cope, it is good to know that the Distressed Gentlefolk's Aid Association runs 10 rather special Residential and Nursing Homes for people like you.

They are special because the DGAA understand the problems of the elderly—and, in particular, of the elderly who have known "better days". People are always given a place in a Home where they will "fit-in", where the others are the same sort of person, with much the same sort of problems.

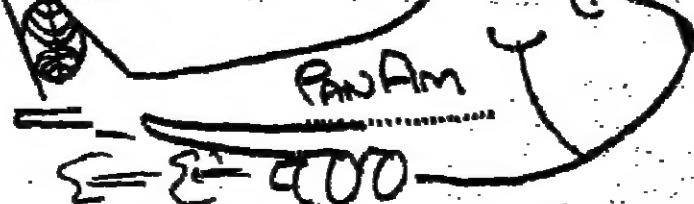
This is vital work. It is work that is not and cannot be undertaken by the Welfare State. It is work that must be done with sympathy and understanding.

The DGAA needs your donation urgently. And please, do remember the DGAA when making out your Will.

DISTRESSED GENTLEFOLK'S AID ASSOCIATION
Vicarage Gate House, Vicarage Gate, Kensington, London W8 4AQ
"Help them grow old with dignity"

Think big for a little trip.

LONDON



EUROPE

From Europe, Pan Am gives you the benefits of our round-the-world experience. For example, take our 30-day flight to Frankfurt, the first gateway to Europe from London. Intercontinental Terminal 1, you'll find the Pan Am lounge, a large, comfortable 747, and we give you breakfast on the way. So when you arrive at 10 a.m., you're ready for a day at the office.

We also have a direct flight every day from London to Brussels, Istanbul, Berlin and Hamburg. If you're flying in Germany, Pan Am gives you a choice of 5 destinations, with over 50 flights to choose from.

If you're staying in Frankfurt, you'll be made welcome at Pan Am's Inter-Continental Hotel. (As you will be at any one of our 18 Inter-Continental Hotels in Europe.) And if you want to rent a car, you'll find Pan Am's prices are up to 25% cheaper than our competitors.

TAKE A BREATH OF FRESH AIRWAYS

See how big the world is from Pan Am. London 01-2347222, Birmingham 021-236 5231/2231, Glasgow 041-245 5744, Manchester 061-6527654.

هناك من الرحلة

Kissinger and the President believe that some American and unnamed allied interests have been irreparably damaged by the additional Senate imprimatur given to all the disclosures.

the winner of the European Group Nine will have to play a South American team for a place in the finals. Last time it was the Soviet Union who had to face such a situation. Their opponents then proved to be Chile, a play-off which proved abortive because of the political situation at the time following the overthrow of President Allende. This time, however, the Soviet Union may succeed to



and Retail Establishments in the U.K. and Overseas

Financial **Holdings** in the new year

at the Foreign Office

AMMUDARAD: Tour match: India 247 and 154 G. R. Viswanath 70; D. S. De Silva 67; Sri Lanka 207 and 111 for four.

as supporting revolutionary movements in other countries.—
Agence France-Presse.

we will only be able to judge its success by results. I do think that the international athletes themselves could have been consulted first because they have a

has had four innings for 45 runs and Rowe, whose three first-class innings have brought only 37 runs. Even Lloyd, the captain, has been unusually subdued, with First class scores of 13, 46, 34, 34

with several hundred other finest quality hand-made carpets ALL at genuinely reduced prices.

JO PERSIAN CARPET COMPANY LTD
 FOUNDED 1918
 100, WHITE CHURCH ARCADE, LONDON SW7 2NA. TELEPHONE: 01-582 5121

NSINGTON STATION ARCHIVE
HOURS: TUESDAY TO SATURDAY 9.30-4.00. LATE OPENING EVERY THURSDAY UNTIL 8.00 P.M.

100-443889-1

Holdings in the new year
main board director and

at the Forestry Commis-
January 1 in succession to
Nicholls.

Wholesale and Retail Establishments in the U.K. and Overseas

ERDEN 000 1000 PALLADIUM 01-437 2573. PRE.

THE ROYAL BALLET
Wed 7.30 Sat 8.00 Late.
Four Schumann Pieces The
-18 Seats available for
at 4.0. Subs. Jaws 2.50 and 7.
LUKE, RON MOODY
RACHEL GURNEY in PETER PAN

Dancers	NO performers	Book
PHOENIX	826	1117
		Non-T

[illegible]

<p>PICCARILLY</p> <p>1437 45</p>	<p>PICCARILLY</p> <p>1437 45</p>
-----------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------

[illegible]

**THE FESTIVAL OF
EROTICA '75**

[illegible]

THEATRE. 1175 60th St. "Mrs. Compel"
4th Ave. 11th St. "This is the 2nd"

[illegible]

SAVOY. 836 HIGHL. 2.11-12.45 at
Mats. Wed. at 1.30 & 5.15. 21

[illegible]

And, "HE AND HIS TREAT." S. ENDRASS. A new play for children by WIL RALL. Opens Dec. 8, At 11 a.m., 3.

836 8243
 Fri. Sat. 6.10, 9.0.
ALCATRAZ
 75 GUY YEAR
 Beautiful — 8 Tol.
 stunning — 5 Del.
 S. 836 5122, Eva. S.
 Main, Thurs. at 3.
ROY KAY
 Unfired men on the

WEST STAND
No. 01-836 8133
Goskell's GRANFORD.

TODD HALL
on Jan. 17. Book now.
8:30 p.m., Evening 8:00.
Jan. 18, 9:30 & 9:0.

**AMERICA'S
PIERCE SHOW**
npy.—Daily for Alister,
Finkler, Daily Mail.

VANDUVERVILLE 4336 Union, Eves.
Sat. & Sun. 8:30 & 8:00.

BETHEAN LOCKWOOD
Paul DANEMAN & Eddie INKHA
DOLL EDGE
"Support who-dun-it—the clever
who-dun-it! I have seen for years."
Nearby streets Not affected
Said "Packing routine."

VICTORIA PALACE 234 1/2
Eves. R.C. Wed. Sat. 8:0 & 8:40.

FRIENDS

FOURTH'S FINEST
—Harold Holsten.
SONG OF THE YEAR
Cast of 45 from 14 Nations —
WESTMINSTER 934 0023, Dec. 2-Fe
7, Evns. 7.30, Wed. & Sat., 2.30
Chichester Festival Theatre Productions
FOLLOW THE STAR
A New Family Musical
Dir. J. R. Toye (matrs. Dec. 16 & 30)
WHITBALL 030 5589, 777

WHAT THE BUTLER SAW
Dir. by Lindsay Anderson. "I can

LYR. 01-558 7785. P Dec. 06-Jan 5 1 SHOWS SHOW	away aching with bugner. U. M. WINDMILL THEATRE 437 PAUL FRANKED promise 63 LET'S GET LAID Twice night at 7.0 & 9.0 2nd SENSATIONAL VARY
den Bde. 403 0892 1.0 & 5.0 \$1.60, Rdp. ALL SEASONS	WYNDHAME. 836 306 Mon.-Fri. 8. 325. 5 & 8 JOHN RICHARDSON GIELDAD RICHARDSON
3 9501. Even. 6. Sch's a MAN & 1.0 & 5.0 \$1.60, Rdp. ALL SEASONS	

Mat. Wed. 2.30
"GREAT ACTING AT ITS HIGHEST"

STOCK in
T21
None is one of the
the country.
TERTAINMENT." —
530 5406, Evng. M.
8:15, 8:45, 9:15
AFRICAN Musical
DANCE
"The Great" Old

OMB: D. M. G. SALENA JONES

CINEMAS

TELE. D. Mirror.
OMBI
106
OMBI
D. Telo.
a. Evg. News.

1916. Evig. A.O.
E. 53. Shola Hen
d in PLAY B
Patrick.

LATRE. 330 748R.

ABC 1 & 2. Shalabury Ave. 836 68
Sep. Peris. All SEATS SKELE.
1. **MISTE. QUIL.** (U. W. & S.
2. 2. 30. 5.30.
2. LOVE AND DEATH. At Wk. & S.
2.00. 5.30. 8.30. Late Show. S.
1. 70
ACADEMY ONE. 437 2081. Jo
STRE

Cooper's OVERLORD (AA), Price
2.30, 4.30, 6.50.
Last 6 days
8819. N.Y.

MARIONETTE
ACADEMY
LYRKE
Seas. N.1
NO-11 M.
RE STORY
-3.50 M.
-3 P.M.-Neak
No. Events 8.0.
Sat. 5.0 & 8.30
7.00 P.M. SEASONS
FRI. 2.0 (incl. Sun.) 4.10. 6.20
8.50. Lile show Sat. 11 p.m.
7.00 P.M. SEASONS

A GULL
SAY ANDERSON .. Sun. 5.00. B.00. Late show 7.15
Sat. 11.30. All seats may

perative, D. M. Mail
 01-629 3436
 lat. 5.30 & 8.30
 FERRIS
 LANDEN in
 MAL ORDER
 in comedy
 ice. — E. Stan.
 1. From Doc. 2
 STARS SHOW

Th... Sat... 4.45
Miles
Peter Reeves

REVIEWED

England's wildest
HERN FAREJON
£2.50 or £3.00
AND THEATRE
£2.95.

Food 318 2833
Booking now
l's

TRAVELS

Sec. peris.
O'DON HAYMARKET 1950 2733
6771 SHAMPOO (X) 1950 2733
Sun. 1.15-8.30
Shampoo at 1.65 (incl. Sun.)
8.30 Late show can be booked.
ODRON LEICESTER SQUARE 1950 2733
61111 Tarnish & Marbling
Decorative and bookbinding
ODRON MARBLE ARCH 1722 2011 2
Decorative and bookbinding

AMOROUS NIGHT
Alexander Bridge.

07-405 0072
Booking name
BERNARD MILES
"The Theatre"
Production of
ISLAND
Act. 16, 21
1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2

AUTUMN AT

THE WESTERN
 id for sale
 e from 10 a.m.
 4 Vir Studio
 erman, Alan
 erman, Ft.
 man in Th. A.O.
 6.0 & H.40.
SUPERSTAR

SNAPE MALTINGS
 Sunday, 23rd November 8.30 p.m.
ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
 Snape Maltings Sinfonia Orchestra
 Conductor: Cecil Armstrong
 Saturday, 24th November 8.30 p.m.
MUSICAL RECITAL - FOLK SONG
 Pianist: Schubert
 Chorus: Schubert Festival Office
 Booking new
 Tel.: 072 895 2335

WORLD'S MOST EXCITING TOY

SE CARRERAS and
LY'S LEADING YOUNG SOPRANO
TIA RICCIARELLI
With NINA WALKER (Piano)
Cherubini, Merchandise, To
3141, and 3pm

you drank a Pimm's?

GUS operates over 2,500 Mail Order and Retail Establishments in the U.K. and Overseas.

As Mr Thorpe steps out to spread the message, the Liberal crown princes are on the prowl

Mr Jeremy Thorpe is delivering in Salisbury tonight the first of what are considered in Liberal circles to be six major speeches. This is a deliberate initiative at a time when the fortunes of the party are at a low ebb. The Liberals were somewhat winded in the October election—a severe disappointment after the advance of February, no matter how they may rationalize it—and most of their more thoughtful members look forward with no great confidence to the next one. It is usually harder for Liberals to garner the votes of protest under a Labour Government than to attract discontented Tories when the Conservatives are in office.

The latest ORC poll in the *Evening Standard*, coming at a time when the Liberals have enjoyed little publicity, does not suggest that they have lost as much ground since October as is widely supposed. But it is the prospect of the election after next that brings a gleam to most Liberal eyes. Not surprisingly, perhaps, quite a few of their thoughts have been turning to April. Thorpe. There is not about to be a leadership crisis but the crown princes are on the prowl.

So Mr Thorpe has three distinct tasks in these speeches. He has to confirm his own authority, to strengthen the morale of his party and to convince the general public that Liberals have great themes to propound beyond electoral reform. Their success in making this a live political issue has been their one great achievement since the last election. It

has been no small accomplishment, but a party needs to base its appeal on more than that. What Mr Thorpe is aiming to do is to establish constructive and distinctive positions for the Liberals on what seem likely to be the two dominating issues of the next few years: the economy and devolution.

His thinking on the economy is clearly conditioned by the belief that by next spring there is likely to be a challenge to the £6 pay limit requiring the Government to use their reserve powers—and probably needing the help of the opposition parties to get the legislation through Parliament. That would put the Liberals in a strong position. As the one party to have advocated an incomes policy as a permanent instrument of economic control they could support such a measure with conviction. It might conceivably bring nearer the long awaited dawn of realignment for which Liberals have been looking for more than a dozen years now. And in any case it would give them the opportunity to trade their votes for the Government's legislation in return for the adoption of specifically Liberal economic measures—profit-sharing, industrial democracy and works councils, for example.

Mr Thorpe has other structural changes in mind, such as a Select Committee on Taxation and the association of the opposition parties with Nedd. What he would not be prepared to accept is that the Government should pass controversial legislation with the help of opposition votes and then intro-



Jeremy Thorpe: three distinct tasks in these speeches.

duce more left-wing measures to appease their own extremists. If opposition votes are vital then it is with the opposition parties that the deals must be done.

On devolution the Liberals present the rare spectacle these days of a party knowing what they want and united in pursuing it. Only the Nationalists at the moment can join them

in this proud claim. Where others see devolution in terms of keeping the Scots or disliking the Nazis, the Liberals have a broader concept. They would like to see a Federal Britain within a Federal Europe. Mr Thorpe believes there is a need both to devolve power within Britain and for Britain to share power on a European basis.

For the moment it is the first of these propositions that is the hot political issue. In Liberal eyes it is essential to press ahead with assemblies for Scotland and Wales not only because of the commitments that have been made but also because the Government of Britain is not a centralised one. Decisions need to be taken nearer the people who will be affected. Assemblies should not be a reluctant concession but an exciting innovation. The same considerations apply to the English regions, so that ultimately Westminster should become a federal Parliament with no more than about 200 members. Mr Thorpe is not deterred by the apparent lack of enthusiasm among the English for the boom of regional assemblies. The Liberals, he believes, have the pioneering role to perform in waging a tremendous campaign throughout England on the positive virtues of devolution.

But Liberals are not uncritical worshippers at this shrine. They are insistent that assemblies must be elected by proportional representation, because it is all the more important to give minorities an effective voice where one party is usually dominant—and essential to avoid a system where the Scottish Nationalists could win a majority of the seats without a majority of votes. But Liberals are also very keen to have proportional representation for the assemblies so as to strengthen the case for having it for Westminster. Principle and self-interest happily fuse together.

Two quite separate questions need to be asked about these themes. The first is simply whether Mr Thorpe has got his policy right. Will the Government be forced against their will to use the reserve powers on incomes policy? Is devolution, which has come to the forefront of British politics because of Scotland, in fact equally suited to the needs of England?

The second question may be more disturbing to Liberals. Even if the policy is right will it do them much good in party terms? Their record on policy over the past thirty years has been remarkably good. But they have been rather in the position of leopards preparing their game for the poachers. They have not managed to prosper along with their policies in the past and there can be no assurance that they will in the future. A real political success would probably await either the realignment of parties or electoral reform, or both. But in the meantime the Liberals cannot afford simply to wait for the new Jerusalem. They must take to the road, as Mr Thorpe is doing, to convince people that they have a distinctive message.

Geoffrey Smith

Bernard Levin

A night at Siegfried's opera with no great expectations

TV licence war

latest...

one of our intrepid warrior

heroes has

decided to

take a stand

I have an urgent dispatch concerning the progress of the television licence war, which countermands all previous instructions. (My most recent column on the subject appeared on Saturday, November 15, when the paper did not appear because of the strike—and if any warrior who missed it wants a copy will send a fee I shall gladly furnish one.) A test case is being brought by one intrepid fighter, and a warrior has been served on the Home Secretary: our hero seeks a declaration by the court that the proposed revocation of his licence is unlawful and invalid. The hearing starts next Tuesday, before Mr Justice Phillips, and morale is very high; all other troops should stay in position, taking no action at all but keeping their weapons clean, bright and slightly oiled, until they hear further from me. I regret to say, incidentally, that the judge has no power, in ruling on the application, to order the entire permanent staff of the Home Office to be hanged, so that will have to wait until we seize power.

with racial considerations at Bayreuth, though what Cosima thought of his attitude history has mercifully failed to record, for she was, especially in her old age, an appalling snob. (So, you might say, Wagner himself was a snob.) I think it would be more exact to say that he was simply paranoid on the subject. Winifred's enemies have called her a Nazi, but I have never believed that she was anything but a goose; her association with Hitler (she was formally courted by a poet-war criminal as a "major collaborator") was shaped by her own all-consuming desire, which was to keep her sacred trust and ensure that Bayreuth survived. (She rejected with horror a suggestion from Hitler that the Götterdaemter at the end of the Ring should have swastikas on their shields, and did so. It is clear, for purely artistic reasons.)

Even if Siegfried had been determined to compose, he might have had enough sense to avoid opera; but we doubt if you are the fruit of the loins

of Everest you cannot be expected to see yourself as the world will see you; at any rate he seemed to have had no illusions about the quality of his own works, and recognized that they would probably not have been staged if it had not been for the name he bore. Siegfried was a conductor as well as a composer, though not, it seems, an outstanding one; I know of no recording by him, though that is always a dangerous thing to say, considering the number of record-manias there are in the world, forever exchanging discs of almost unimaginable rarity, not to speak of obscurity. But there is a famous description by Shaw of the last concert Siegfried conducted in London. It was with the Mastering Orchestra, and Shaw said that taken at an impossibly crouching, slow speed. In fact, GBS claimed, he had murdered him the police; and the it got to the bit at the end, where three angels, together, Siegfried did, though impossible—he showed it down still fit, and the effect, said Shaw, "magical", transforming the music into a great, broad, of harmony.

Safely to the opera in a comfortable mibus

I wish I had heard that though mind you, I did hear Becham conduct the Mastering Orchestra, and Knappertsbusch, too—the latter in a production in which the guilds arrived for the last scene by water, floating down the Pegnitz in decorated barges, though the Pegnitz, actually, is a miserable little trickle, quite out of scale with Nuremberg. It wanders out of the town and goes through a village which is "called" Pegnitz, and which contains an exceptionally agreeable hotel, run by the good Herr Pfaff, which means plum; Mr Plum lays on a comfortable mibus for his guests who are going to the opera at Bayreuth (only half an hour away), and it brings them safely back afterwards. I stayed at the Pfaff when I went to the Ring at Bayreuth last year, and the drive back in the bus was magical; too, nobody spoke a word on any of the four nights, and we rode through the darkness with nothing but all that splendid chugging music for company. Shall I go to Bayreuth next year, for the centenary of the Ring? Boulez is conducting it—for the first, and they say, the last time—but there is a worried producer, chosen apparently because he is the German (or possibly the ex-jute) in Paris, which sounds ominous. I shall certainly stay at Pfaff's if I do go; I did mention that when the bus gets back there is a magnificent buffet laid on, with oodles of turkey and ham, caviar, and whatnot, and cheese and whatnot. We shall see; meanwhile, there is Der Friedensengel to be attended to. I promise not to write about it afterwards.

© Times Newspapers Ltd. 1975

The American way of not having a heart attack

For years we have laughed at American and Canadian men for their obsessional attitudes to heart disease—their fuss about low-fat diets, their jogging round the park in the early morning, and their anxieties about gaining weight. Unfortunately our typically British refusal to contemplate any similar change in our way of life on the say-so of a few doctors seems to be proving a fatal error; for while each year more and more complacent middle-aged Englishmen drop dead from heart attacks the mortality from coronary thrombosis among health-conscious American males has declined by a quarter in the past decade, though it still remains the leading single cause of death.

As usual, the experts disagree about the explanation of this trend, postulating climatic changes and variability in the intensity of water immersion as possible relevant factors. The most persuasive explanation is, however, the simple one: for 20 years Americans have listened to medical warnings about the nature and causation of coronary thrombosis, and have adjusted their pattern of life to take account of that advice, and they are now seeing the benefits.

The American executive stereotype is no longer the paunchy, nicotine-stained near-alcoholic of the 1950s; he is more likely to be a lean, tennis-playing enthusiast who eats a high-fibre low-cholesterol diet, has given up smoking, and will not drink at lunchtime.

How good is the evidence on which the Americans have based their change in habits?

Despite the vast amount of money spent on heart research since the Second World War, the answers are not clear-cut. Much of that effort went into assessing methods of treating patients with coronary thrombosis and improving their chances of long-term survival; only comparatively recently have the World Health Organization and national research bodies swung their attention to large-scale trials of preventive measures.

Those who demand scientific proof of the value of these measures will have to wait several more years before the results will be available; but there are already many aspects of the problem where the data are sufficiently conclusive for cardiologists to be reasonably certain of the advice that should be given in health education programmes.

The uncertainty stems from the nature of coronary thrombosis, which (unlike diseases such as tuberculosis or smallpox) has no simple, identifiable cause. What we know of causation is largely the result of studies of the characteristics of tens of thousands of patients who have had heart attacks.

These investigations have all shown a similar pattern. Death from a coronary thrombosis in middle-age is much more common in men than in women, and in both sexes the risk rises steadily with age. The men who die are mostly cigarette-smokers (15 or more a day), they often drink heavily, one or both of their parents may have died of heart disease at an early age, and they are found on medical examination to have high blood pressure and high blood levels of cholesterol and other lipids. Some of these factors, such as age, are unchangeable; and it

remains true that if you want to live to the age of 90, you should make sure your parents and grandparents have already done so. The other factors can, however, be modified with variable benefit.

Top of the list is smoking: it is the most important single risk-factor and the one most certainly reversible. There is no doubt that a man who stops smoking completely immediately reduces his risk of heart disease; and within a few years it drops to the level in life-long non-smokers. Similar immediate benefit comes from reduction of raised blood pressure, and for that reason every adult should have his or her blood pressure measured every few years: if it is found to be raised, treatment is simple, effective and life-saving.

More controversial are the two other aspects of prevention that have captured public attention—diet and exercise.

Heart disease is known to be more prevalent in countries such as Finland where the diet contains large amounts of animal fat than in those such as Japan where there is relatively little fat. Replacement of animal and dairy fats by "polyunsaturated" vegetable products—sunflower and corn oil and soft margarines—can be shown to lower the blood lipid levels and may well reduce the risk of heart disease. This theory has received wide support in North America, where most families are aware that a diet of saturated fats, rather than lean meats and vegetables, is bad for them. Perhaps, surprisingly, there is less convincing evidence that overweight individuals have a higher risk of heart disease, though there are other good reasons for keeping the weight down.

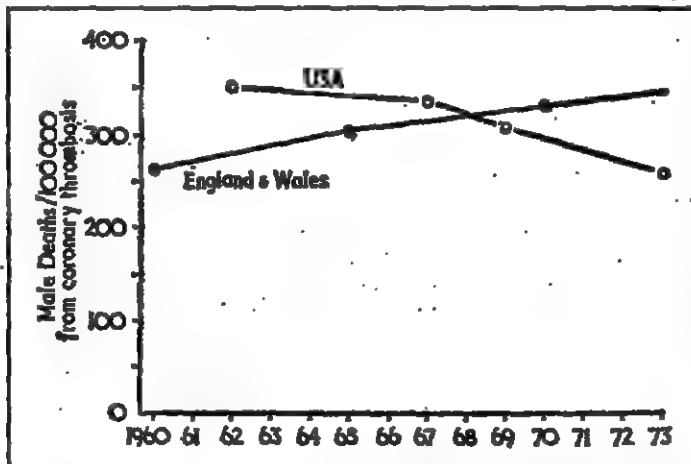
Exercise has become very popular in the USA and Canada,

where jogging and gymnasium workouts have become accepted parts of life. As a result, the part of switch to a health-conscious lifestyle such programmes are no doubt beneficial, but the evidence that regular exercise protects against coronary thrombosis is far from conclusive. Research in London and elsewhere has shown that men who take regular heavy exercise—digging the garden for 30 minutes two or three times a week, or playing squash regularly—are less prone to heart disease than those whose lives are entirely sedentary. Rather disappointingly, the results also showed that a round of golf or walking the dog round the square had no apparent effects on health.

Qualifications of this kind tend to lead to a pessimistic view in discussing the scientific evidence; but the strong likelihood is that the uncertainties will disappear by the end of the decade. Meanwhile, the lesson from America is surely clear: if the public is reminded often enough of the facts of preventive medicine, it will have some effect.

One of the major criticisms that may be made of the National Health Service is the low priority that has been given to health education and preventive measures. Throughout the Western world health planners are beginning to realize that too much attention has been given to glamorous, curative medicine at the expense of the less exciting task of disseminating information about nutrition, exercise and the dangers of tobacco and alcohol. It is, after all, the only health-care programme that makes any kind of long-term sense.

Dr Tony Smith
Medical Correspondent



Changes in death rates from coronary thrombosis among comparable groups of middle-aged American and English men.

While you're eating between meals, he's dying between meals.



Publicity about the plight of the world's starving children is dying down. But their problem is greater than ever. All over the world children are dying for want of food.

For food, we need money. For money, Save the Children is looking to you.

Give what you can now. Or leave it to us in your will. Your money can never buy anything more precious than a child's life.

Please accept my donation of
I enclose cash/postal order/cheque/Giro No. 5173000

Or charge my Access account no.

Signature

Name

Address

A receipt will only be sent if S.A.E. is enclosed.

Save the Children

The Save the Children Fund, 157 Clapham Road, London SW9 0PT

The Times Diary

War at sea, but all so friendly on land

had one of their six boats refitted in Denmark.

The patrol boats do not confine their harassment to British vessels. Last year they arrested 21 of their own trawlers for fishing in the spawning grounds, confiscated their gear and sold their catches at a profit. The shabby Icelandic Treasury. Every little helps in a country where there has been a 54.5 per cent inflation in the last year—more than double that of Britain.

The cod war continues to dominate the Icelandic newspapers, but among people at large there is little evidence of strong anti-British feeling. Some newspapers were extremely rude about Roy Hattersley after his hasty departure earlier this week, but Government officials are apologetic about such excesses, saying that Hattersley was in fact amiable and charming.

It is not so much the cod war that has stirred the Icelanders into a fever over their fish, but the recently published report by the Marine Research Institute in London, and further studies by British and Icelandic marine biologists, which warn that the cod stocks in Icelandic waters could be completely exhausted by 1979.

These figures have put the fear of God into everybody, said one of the Foreign Ministry's senior officials. The biologists have been warning for years about over-fishing of the cod, but nobody took much notice. Now that they have produced firm figures, they have put everybody up a tree.

"Others sometimes forget the dependence of this country on cod. We have no other export of any consequence, although we are building up aluminium smelting. We have to import almost everything, foreign currency is hard to get, and we have a thumping balance of payments deficit. Like everyone else, we are raising huge loans in Kuwait—but if the cod goes, we go with it."

Another consequence of the cod war is that it effectively prevents Iceland selling any fish to the EEC; while one member nation is in dispute, there can be no tariff agreement with any of the others. Because of a long-standing tariff dispute with Germany, Iceland has been unable to trade much with Europe for the past five years. But agreement with the Germans is expected soon.

"A deal on fishing quotas with the Germans is no problem," said the ministry man. "German housewives do not seem to like cod, so their trawlers come here looking for pollock and perch; they are welcome to them." Because of the European ban, most Icelandic fish has been going to the United States and the Soviet Union. These two countries have the largest embassies in Reykjavik with China, now a major buyer of Icelandic aluminium, running a close third, with an army of translators and interpreters.

What end do the Icelanders see to the cod war? "Either one or both of us will have to back down sooner or later," said the ministry man. "Until then we must expect the same incidents, the same inconvenience, the same ill-feeling as last time, and keep our fingers crossed that no one gets hurt."

Meanwhile, on the Monopoly front, the news is bad for Britain. Ken Jones, the British champion, failed by a single point to reach the European final. However, under the liberal rules of the tournament, that does not disqualify him for the world finals in Washington next week.

PLEASE PARK ONLY IN THE SPACES PROVIDED
PARKING ALONG THE CENTRE OF THE CAR PARK CAUSES DESTRUCTION

This dire warning appears at Snaresbrook underground station in East London, where it was photographed by Blanche Hammond of Old Barlow.

Up for air

Lawrence Durrell is visiting London for a few days from his home in the South of France, and does not seem to be enjoying it much. Yesterday he unveiled a plaque placed by the London Hellenic Society on the wall of a house in Regent's Park, commemorating the fact that Constantine Cavafy, the Greek poet, lived there from 1873 to 1876.

Durrell, who is 63, looked well and bouncy, but effects a profound pessimism. At a cocktail party at a hotel near by afterwards, he said that his life recently had involved "moving from pillar to post". He described his large French house as "like a Yécherché lunatic asylum."

The first of his new cycle of novels, called *Monseigneur*, was published here last year and more recently in the United States where, Durrell said, it was badly reviewed but is selling fairly well. He is two-thirds of the way through the next instalment, to be called *Buried Alive*.

"And there's how I feel," he said. "I've already turned down a series of lectures in Cambridge. And anyway, my publisher is letting my poetry go out of print." He sighed, as though that was just the latest of the disappointments that fate had dreamed up for him.

"I'm not a good critic," he said. "I've already turned down a series of lectures in Cambridge. And anyway, my publisher is letting my poetry go out of print." He sighed, as though that was just the latest of the disappointments that fate had dreamed up for him.

Final situation
I have probably exhausted the possibilities of the situation of Swindon by now, and John Dove of Swindon sends me a epilogue for the series. It is a quotation from Mikhail Sholokhov's *And Quiet Flows the Don*, published between the wars:

"Today a revolutionary situation is not practical. But what do you mean by 'situation'? " Chubov interrupted. Bunchuk stared at him as though he had only just been awakened from sleep, and rubbed his brow with his finger, trying to grasp the word you mean by 'situation'."

"I understood all right, but it's difficult, for me to explain..."

Richard Bignall, who produced *Madame Bovary* for BBC Television, is sending me a epilogue for the series. It is a quotation from Mikhail Sholokhov's *And Quiet Flows the Don*, published between the wars:

"Today a revolutionary situation is not practical. But what do you mean by 'situation'? " Chubov interrupted. Bunchuk stared at him as though he had only just been awakened from sleep, and rubbed his brow with his finger, trying to grasp the word you mean by 'situation'."

PHS

Telex:



TONY JACKLIN
IS MOLAS G.C. PLAYING PRO

TONY JACKLIN
reminds you:
next time you
think of a golf
vacation think

is molas
GOLF CLUB

(S. MARGHERITA DI PULA/CAGLIARI/SARDINIA)

THE NEW JEWEL OF THE MEDITERRANEAN GOLF

FOR INFORMATION APPLY TO:

AUGUSTO CABONI CLUB MANAGER
IS MOLAS G.C. PIAZZA DEFFENU, 4
CAGLIARI TELEPH. 070-666671

Dependence on oil refining resented

by John Earle

"We do not want to become the dumping ground of the Mediterranean," said Signor Gennaro Giamaglio, a Christian Democrat. "We have just dirtied our sky and sea, to the disadvantage of tourism," said Signor Giovanni Tepedino, a Republican. The former is Sardinian, the latter Sicilian, and both are regional ministers for industry.

Both remarks, volunteered in conversation, typify the feeling of revulsion in the islands against their dependence on the petrochemical industry.

Italy has become Western Europe's biggest crude oil refinery thanks to what seemed 10 or 20 years ago a sensible decision to install plants in the two islands, placed by providence on the way from the Middle East to the consumer markets of the West.

Now their inhabitants resent the consequences: pollution, profits sent back to the continent, and a few jobs to affect the continuing trouble of emigration (700,000 from Sicily in 10 years; 150,000 from Sardinia in 20). They feel exploited.

Signor Giamaglio said Sardinia refined 15 million tons of oil products surplus to its consumption, and the regional government had decided not to allow any new expansion of refining capacity.

The petrochemical industry in Sardinia was developed by Signor Nino Rovelli of SIR, a David to the Montedison Goliath of Signor Eugenio Cefis. Signor Rovelli has built from nothing (and is still expanding) ENI ventures at Ottana, near Sassari, the biggest industrial installation in the island, and is pressing ahead in central Sardinia with an artificial fibres complex in scarcely verified opposition to a joint Montedison-ENI venture at Ottana.

Since the 1960s SIR's associate, Rumancia, has had a chemical plant on the lagoon outside Cagliari, where it used to obtain virgin naphtha from Signor Angelo Montuori's Sarsa refinery at Sarroch, until a dispute between them after the Arab-Israel war interrupted the flow. Rumancia's new plant, complete with marine terminal, is well advanced.

But there is conflict behind the scenes. Rumancia's estate, including valuable salt pans, lies on marshland and lagoons earmarked for development as the Cagliari industrial area and international container port. Work is in progress and the first phase is expected to be ready by 1979.

The promoters argue that Cagliari will offer good prospects as an international centre for transshipping containers to feeder lines radiating to the rest of the Mediterranean, notwithstanding the well-organised and larger scale facilities which the French will provide at Fos-sur-Mer.

Environmentalists' anxiety

The Cagliari development is being followed anxiously by environmentalists, who hope that it will not encourage the flamingo, which, on migration, uses the lagoon as one of their few resting places in this part of the Mediterranean.

In Sicily petrochemicals are mainly concentrated around Priolo-Augusta in the south-east (Montedison and Esso-Rasim), Gela (ENI), Milazzo (Monti). At Priolo alone, the biggest single Montedison installation in the Mezzogiorno, the company plans to spend a further 455,000 lire (about £332m) on expansion. It is engaged in a joint project there with ICI for the production of aniline. The island has few other large-scale industrial plants except for car assembly by Fiat at Termini Imerese.

Signor Rovelli is also knocking on the door in Sicily through a company (Sarp) formed jointly with the Sicilian regional authorities for a chemical plant at Licata on the south coast. It would use ethylene to be supplied to it and other big clients from a planned steam-cracking complex under a consortium (ENI, Montedison, Liquigas and Sarp). But the plans appear to be progressing slowly and instead Montedison may be joined by ENI in expanding ethylene production at Priolo.

Lacking the world's established industrial structures, the weaker economies of the two islands are bearing the brunt of recession. As elsewhere in the Mezzogiorno, there has for years been a gap between the grandiloquent allocations of millions of lire for development purposes and the practical means of putting them to use, funds remaining unspent or being diverted from their declared objectives.

In the boom years of the 1950s and 1960s it mattered less if attention was focused on the dispensation of grace and favours or the vote-catching appeal of political patronage rather than man-

nerial efficiency. Now the consequences of such an un-economic approach have to be faced.

It is hardly the atmosphere to attract foreign capital investment, however desirable. Both regions offer supplementary incentives to those of the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno and have their own special credit institutions, Iriis in Sicily and Cirs in Sardinia.

If permanent peace returns to the Middle East and Italy overcomes its troubles, businessmen should not discard the prospects of the two islands with their evident long-term potential. First, however, the authorities need to ensure a more efficient and more effective public administration.

Sardinia at least can claim merit among Italian regions for having had an economic plan since 1962, the so-called plan for rebirth, even if critics look on it as more wishful thinking than reality. Its failure is generally ascribed to a lack of imagination and much thinking is going on in Cagliari on formulating more realistic policies and directives for a second piano di rinascita.

In Sicily the word Mafia is never far away. The visitor is told every turn either that no such thing exists or that it has its finger in every pie.

The island is going through a particularly discouraging period. Government policies in Sardinia and industrial policy has been a combination of mistaken decisions and managerial incompetence, with the result that a number of activities have reached the verge of collapse.

Sad examples are provided by the Government's industrial promotion agency ESPI and its minerals corporation EMS. The latter (Enre Minerario Siciliano) has been liquidated and a magistrate has found that there are charges to answer regarding interest payments on EMS deposits with a bank of the defunct Sindona group.

Among other activities EMS is in charge of the sulphur mines, which have no prospect of being profitable however competent a management were put in. The mines are about 30,000 lire in deficit each year. Unemployment is particularly acute in a depressed island area with no other resources.

The regional government is therefore gradually phasing out operations, and at the same time searching for partners to identify and invest in alternative projects.

EMS is jointly involved with the Italian state oil corporation ENI in an ambitious project to bring Algerian natural gas to the Italian mainland by way of Tunisia. Last year ENI made test layings of pipe across the Strait of Messina to the Sicilian coast, but the absence of progress reports recently suggests that the plan may have been shelved.

It seems it may share the destiny of the plan for a Messina road and rail bridge to link the island to the mainland, which has been talked about for years and has been the subject of an international design competition, but never appears to be nearer realization.

If Sicily has the difficulty of its sulphur mines, Sardinia has a series of declining mining activities, notably lead, zinc and coal. These are mostly in the south-west, where also, at Porto Vesme, important installations of the aluminium industry exist, though the bauxite required is not found locally but is imported from overseas.

The low-grade Sulcis coal mines were promoted for strategic reasons by the fascist regime, which in the 1930s founded the mining township of Carbonia, employing in its heyday 30,000 miners, now reduced to fewer than 10,000.

However, the rising cost of oil has made Sulcis coal competitive again as a fuel for electric power generation and as reserves amount to about 140 million tons, the Government intends to give the mines a new lease of life.

This sector will receive priority attention, along with others in the Government's overall industrial policy such as agricultural businesses and the promotion of small and medium-sized manufacturing firms. Tourism, too, has far-reaching possibilities. The Aga Khan's consortium for the Costa Smeralda in the north-east is going ahead with building a marina for 455 yachts and a resort area, as well as a club house for the recently laid-out golf course.

Though it is human nature to blame distant Rome and the petrochemical industry for much that has gone wrong, they have nevertheless contributed something to the other side of the balance sheet. Both islands are benefiting from rapidly developing road systems and improved air links. Petrochemicals, even if they have not provided the hoped-for employment, have at least stirred the atmosphere and started people thinking of the need to approach the future in a more realistic way.

Shepherds now take the bus for a shift in the factory

Sicily is donkey and mule country, Sardinia is the home of the sheep and the mule does not thrive there. This, if nothing else, symbolizes the different natures of the agricultural cultures of the two islands, however similar their industrial destinies may be.

The inhabitants, too, show a contrast in their attitude to the sea. The Sicilians are fishermen, and the 400 sea-going vessels of Mazara del Vallo form one of the biggest fishing fleets in Italy.

The pity is that they have fished their home waters bare and like to operate off the Tunisian coast, with the result that a series of arrests and incidents brought tension for a time last summer between Rome and Tunis reminiscent of the Anglo-Icelandic cod war.

The Sardinians are a rare example of islanders who dislike getting their feet wet. They have a saying that the devil comes from the sea. It has indeed brought a long list of invaders in history, from Phoenicians to Spaniards, from Barbary pirates to, as some would maintain, today's polluting petrochemical industries, international tourist developers, and Nazi firing ranges.

The real Sardinia lies inland, in the wild and inaccessible fastnesses of Gennargentu and Supramonte, refuge of shepherds, outlaws and bandits.

Both islands benefited after the war from the elimination of malaria and underwent land reform aimed at parcelling out big estates to the landless. Results fell short of expectations, particularly in Sicily, where the landless were often diverted only of the poorer land.

Empty shells of farming settlements bear witness to the failure to coax smallholders from living in distant villages. It is argued by its supporters, however, that land reform had some effect in helping to curb emigration and to damp down Sicily's postwar wave of agrarian violence.

The Sicilian Government regards agriculture as a priority. A Christian Democrat, former regional premier, Signor Vincenzo Giammaria, is assessor, or regional Minister, for agriculture. The main effort is directed towards support for cereals, citrus fruit, and wine, all of which are in decline, and the promotion of greenhouse crops and stock-raising, which are judged particularly promising.

Sicilian production of hard wheat meets difficulties because of the large-scale, more efficient techniques of North America. The hills of citrus fruit and wine are laid at the door of the European Economic Community, which grants facilities for citrus imports from other Mediterranean producers and has yet to draw up a proper wine policy.

The Sicilians maintain that there is nothing to beat the flavour of their red-streaked oranges, though they admit that other producers may be ahead in offering fruit with smaller or no pits.

Their cheaper wines, used in France for blending with lighter brands, have been hit by what Signor Giammaria called the absurd decision of the French Government to impose an import tax, and the Palermo Government has asked Rome to defend its interests more forcefully.

Improving strains of cattle

A place of their own in the market is occupied by the desert wines of Marsala, developed originally by British exporters.

Stock-raising should have good prospects in the interior, with official assistance offered to farms and farming equipment, artificial insemination and the improvement of strains of cattle. The aim is to enable Sicily to be self-sufficient in meat. It is far from being so at present and a certain number of importers form a profitable industry which government officials say they would like to see broken.

Three quarters of Sicily's agricultural land is regarded as suitable for the greenhouse cultivation of fruit and vegetables. The advantage over Northern Europe is that heating is needed for at most a month in the year. The centre for this production is Ragusa, in the south-east, the home town of Signor Giammaria.

The regional government is giving assistance with a law passed last summer allocating 80,000 lire (£57m) for citrus fruit and with 120,000 lire (£85m) B.M. before the regional assembly for greenhouse production, stock-raising, vineyards and cereals.

In Sardinia any conversation on agriculture leads to sheep, the traditional shepherd's archaic way of life, the illogical pattern of land ownership, and the many obstacles to progress. The island has 2,500,000 sheep, a third of the number in Italy.

The shepherd leads a precarious existence, seldom far from the hunger line. Frequently he has not enough land and must rent grazing rights from a landowner (whom he is consequently not unhappy to see robbed of kidnapped by bandits), and he may have to migrate with his flock in transhumance to lower-lying pastures in winter.

Because of divisions among heirs under inheritance, a family's land may be fragmented in irrational patches, at great distances from each other. The Home parliamentary commission under Signor Giuseppe Medici investigating banditry in the early 1970s said: "The distribution of land ownership in Sardinia is so absurd that, failing effective measures, a crisis will soon be reached, blocking the island's agricultural and pastoral life, with major grave social consequences."

The Sardinian Government is trying to take effective measures but it is an uphill task, requiring not just the spending of funds but a change in the shepherd's individualist mentality. A sheep husbandry plan costing 100,000 lire is aimed at buying land and putting it at the disposal of shepherds on a cooperative basis.

Under proper conditions Signor Giuseppe Catta, the agriculture assessor, and a socialist, regards it as a reasonable target to double the 80 or 90 litres of milk yielded by the average ewe in a year, and in exceptional cases to raise it to 500 litres.

Much of the milk is used for cheese, nearly half of which is produced through cooperatives. For some time 60,000 to 70,000 quintals (a quintal is 100 kg) of salty Pecorino cheese have been exported each year through normal trade channels to the United States. For the first time this year a quantity was sold direct by a cooperative.

Lack of water is a big obstacle to agriculture in an island where thought may last for four or five months in the year. The assessor estimates that needs will rise greatly in the next 20 years, and plans have therefore been drawn up for the expenditure of large sums

on reservoirs and irrigation networks.

The boldest onslaught on agricultural poverty in Sardinia has been launched with schemes to plant petrochemical-textile industries in Tiro valley. A joint Montedison-ENI venture costs about 300,000 lire per production earlier this year while the SIR group is building several factories in the area.

The smokestacks at Tiro, said to be some of the highest in Europe, already have a family sight, but there is no sign of housing for workers. It has been difficult policy to encourage shepherd-workers to remain in the villages, coming by a network of bus services so that they and their families will not be uprooted from the land.

Double life in drawbacks

It is too early to say the policy is a success. Substitution of shift factory work for the shepherd's wandering existence determined by weather seasons but not by hours proving a strain for some. The double life of travelling and working at the factory and tending the flock make for physical tiredness.

The realization that a factory wage does not fulfil hopes of immediate prosperity has brought about a phenomenon of rejection, reflected in countless strikes, high absenteeism, and worn labour relations than in the group's mainland plants. The move must be that these are merely temporary troubles.

As in Sicily, the authorities in Sardinia favour the cooperative approach, whether in fish farms in the many coastal lagoons and freshwater reservoirs, in the 70 to 80 brands of quality wine-exports of which to France have dwindled less than the Sicilian for in cattle or pig raising.

In the case of the last of these, island suspicion has been aroused by the Rome Government's approval of a project for a 25,000-egg farm near Soss, in the south-east. There are fears of serious pollution arising. "It will be a monstrous settlement," Signor Catta said, "which we hope will not come off."

PALERMO MARKET MAFIA CONTAINED

Gaetano Galatolo—known as Tano Alito—was killed one spring morning in 1965 at the gates of the Palermo fruit and vegetable market. Two sudden, loud blasts heralded the opening of the new market in Montepellegrino Street, where the Palermo town hall had recently transferred the whole trade of agricultural produce from the old premises in Guglielmo II Square Street, in the Zisa quarter.

In June that same year Salvatore Landro, one of Galatolo's most trusted men, was killed in Corno, 2,000 kilometres away. The light into the North did not prevent the settlement of the score.

In March 1966 Francesco Greco, a fruit and vegetable wholesaler was killed, followed three months later by his partner Luigi Papalardo.

In the following months more men were killed—Antonio Cossina and Cristoforo Di Cosimo, both wholesalers, Gaetano Saccaro a trader, Angelo Galatolo, Giuseppe Noto a broker, and Girolamo Ingrascia an agent. Obviously the struggle between rival Mafia gangs was exacting its toll in blood.

The Mafia had left the countryside and moved into town. The large landholdings no longer yielded adequate returns. Food distribution in the big urban centres, large scale rebuilding after the devastation of the war and public works put out to tender provided fresh scope for action and it was sufficient to get into a position of power, not the opposition, to force opponents into silence and intimidate the undecided.

And so we reached the years of the bloody and violent clash between the Greco and La Barbera, leaders of Mafia infiltration in the district trade, urban development and public lands. Palermo was expanding and with it the Mafia which became more sophisticated—gaining power but changing tactics and becoming more subtle and pervasive; the rough and ready ways of the country were discarded for the veneer of respectability which was necessary to get into offices and exercise power with the cover and complexity of the political world.

During World War II the Sicilian Mafia had been invited to play a delicate political role at the time of the Allied landing on the island. This had given the Mafia bosses a kind of official standing and respectability which they were able to exploit with great skill to their advantage, penetrating the centres of political decision making and administration in Sicily and there establishing close and lasting links.

The war between Mafia factions reached a peak in the Summer of 1963. The previous year the Sicilian Regional Assembly had voted unanimously to ask for a parliamentary enquiry into the Mafia and then, in 1963, first the Senate and then the Chamber of Deputies in Rome unanimously set up a Parliamentary Commission of Enquiry to investigate the problem of the Mafia in Sicily.

The Mafia was becoming a problem of national concern. The results gathered to date by the Commission of Enquiry fill more than 2,000 dossiers with some spine chilling material—pages and pages outlining guilt and responsibilities, giving account of violence and outrageous abuse of power. One of these stories, the one explored in most depth, concerns the Palermo General Market. This is what is often called the move of the fruit and vegetable market to the new premises in Montepellegrino Street.

"Allocation of stands with all that implies in terms of favouritism and disparity in the facilities was left entirely to the market agents, without any intervention by the managing body, i.e. the Palermo Town Hall. In other words this crucial responsibility was placed in the hands of those directly involved and the strongest prevailed, these were of course the Mafia factions coexisting in the Palermo General Market."

After the years of bloodshed gunfire was no longer heard in the market. One of the last killings was that of Emanuele Landro, market agent and owner of a supermarket in a new residential area of town.

The market Mafia no longer killed. It did not need to. Inside the market all was quiet in the years from 1963 to 1966. Free competition did not exist. Favoured by the Palermo Town Hall with the allocation of the best stands, the strongest and most dangerous mafiosi gained total control of the wholesale trade. They dictated the price of goods, even deciding the quantities of foodstuffs for sale.

The central and largest hall of the market—originally assigned to the growers and co-operatives—was illegally occupied by these same mafiosi wholesalers who also had the stands opposite the hall, so that on both sides of the main market thoroughfare the buyers always found the same sellers who dictated prices and gave credit only in exchange for their silence and collusion.

After the first denunciations to the controlling authorities, the Anti-Mafia Commission and public opinion, the President of the Chamber of Commerce collected a mass of documentary evidence on the explosive situation in the market and as long ago as 1967 started the courageous task of routing the mafiosi.

But his endeavours were opposed by the very Town Hall officials and Market Committees that by law should have been supervising the market. This becomes a scandal of national proportions when the newspaper and television divulge the results of the investigation carried out by the Palermo Chamber of Commerce and the threat to the life of Angelo, the Chamber's President.

This investigation revealed that within the market everything was illegal: the concessions, the market passed, methods of sales and invoicing, vehicle security services, also weights and measures control did not exist, packing was not checked and health inspection was not carried out. At this point—and we are talking about 1970—running of the market was removed from the local authority and assigned to a Government Project. Under this new form of management a start was made in the restoration of legality, with the collaboration of the Chamber of Commerce and the Police Force. Proper control of who goes in and out was re-established at the gates, the weight of goods was checked and standards of packing and quality control were gradually brought into operation; similarly basic health standards were guaranteed and the ground was prepared for more trading.

But even more sinister facts had come to light: known mafiosi struck from the wholesalers register by the Chamber of Commerce carried on their business undisturbed through front men and with the full approval of the Town Hall administration that had been running the market. Additionally, an area of approximately 50,000 square feet, which the Town Hall had acquired through compulsory purchase for market expansion to cope with the growing needs of a large town such as Palermo, was allowed to fall into the hands of illegal occupants who carried on all kinds of activities.

This land was now repossessed and made available to the market, the culpable behaviour of the local authority was denounced to the judiciary and almost all the market wholesalers were indicted thereby changing the balance that had been based on strong arm methods and intimidation by a law.

Today the market has not just one but several thoroughfares, the wholesalers do large scale business but can no longer be based on the stifling of competition and frightened silence of the buyers but needs to be founded on the professional skills of the traders who must be able to operate within an economically open and healthy framework, under the stewardship of an authority which is finally looking after the consumers' interests.

For too many years the jostling and scheming of rival Mafia factions have kept consumer prices at a high level unnecessarily adding to the burden of the family budget.

The new situation has certainly not wiped out the Mafia from the market, nor completely destroyed a mentality with ancient and complex traditions which are still deeply ingrained in many Sicilians. But what the civil and progressive intervention of the Chamber of Commerce has achieved is the restoration of morality and fair dealing in this area of business life, and it has also undoubtedly contributed to reduce, by knocking it, the excessive power of the Mafia while creating a new and healthier working climate.

PALERMO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

In 1965 SARAS has designed and built the largest refinery of the Mediterranean in SARROCH (Cagliari), Sardinia, along the great oil route connecting the Middle East, Africa and Europe.

Built in record time (18 months), the SARAS Refinery is being continually updated according to the requirements of the energy market.

New prospects (the opening of the Suez Canal, adjustment of the economic structures to the latest trends of the international market, the need for finding new solutions to new problems) have conferred further evidence to the position of SARAS both considering its location and future programmes and initiatives.

SARAS is one of the major "service" refineries in the field. With its two distillations plants of 18,000,000 tons a year, nine processing plants, a tank farm of over 3,000,000 cubic metres SARAS represents one of the most important refineries of the whole Mediterranean area.

An efficient and continually updated system for prevention of air and sea pollution, places SARAS in an advanced position also from an ecological viewpoint.

Every day at the SARROCH marine terminal (an impressive steel platform and a 1,600 metres long jetty, with 10 independent berths for tankers for anything up to 150,000 dwt) vessels from all parts of the world unload crude oil and collect finished and semi-finished products of the highest quality and the value of which has remarkably increased after being processed by SARAS.

SARAS, a company in continuous progress.

SARAS - Società per Azioni Raffinerie Sarde
Company's Capital: Lit. 20,000,000,000 fully paid
Registered Office and Refinery: 09018 SARROCH (Cagliari) tel. 070/900001 - telex 79169 SARAS DUE
General Management: 20122 MILANO, Galleria De Cristoforis 8, tel. 02/7737 - telex 32273 SARAS MI
Representative Office: 00187 ROMA, via Ludovico 43, tel. 06/482701

Saras:
on the oil route.



Tourist industries get big cash boost at low cost to environment

by Patricia Clough

Sardinia have less business than a pop-aside resort such as the crucial question is they can develop tourist industries without losing their character.

Islands have come holiday trade late in almost, to learn makes made else. The realization is at least in policy-rcles, that a thick concrete hotels beautiful coast does rapid economic de-and can prove price to pay for

as we know it already outdated", to Dr Graziella del or of the Sardin- al Department for Modern tourism sine, it consumes s set up to exploit it is finished."

the main troubles is hat view, with the means the re- horities have at al, on the private and speculators nced with mak- profit rather than future of the

reach in the two completely dif- Sicily, where in s big industries planted next to of ancient Greek accent is now on mental economic island has been into districts attempt will be monize the needs ry, agriculture, opment and tour-

cial aid to elopers

onal authorities are the plan by r low-cost finan- cial aid to develop- ers avail- projects which t. The success of ill depend on to which the can resist the i financial pre- deters in the is- land. Past ex- pectally in town not encouraging. t of district plan- cided with the £160m five-year elop tourism in h will be spent tele, increasing in the present to 100,000, and areas have been spoiled



Tourists waiting for the boat at Porto Rotondo, Sardinia. Below: Greek temple ruins at Agrigento, Sicily.

on improving tourist attrac- tions.

That includes restoring medieval town centres, im- proving archaeological areas and beauty spots. National or regional parks are plan- ned in the area around Mount Etna and in the Nebrodi and Madonie moun- tains on the north coast, and submarine "parks" around Ustica and Lampedusa to preserve the rich marine flora and fauna from over- enthusiastic divers.

In Sardinia on the other hand there is a definite lack of planning, but there are signs of a greater sensitivity to the hidden dangers of tourism.

When the autonomous Sardinian Regional Government came into being in 1950 there was almost no provi- sion for tourists. It built 11 hotels and two restaurants and then, when private enter- prise quickly took up the ini- tiative, limited itself largely to providing financial aid. Efforts not always success- ful, are being made to en- courage tourist development in areas which most need it economically.

The lack of overall plan- ning has meant that some beautiful and therefore potentially valuable tourist areas have been spoiled

by the establishment of dirty industries.

As far as expansion is con- cerned Sardinia has no trou- bles: capacity has grown in 25 years from almost nothing to about 30,000 hotel beds and is increasing at a rate of about 2,500 beds a year.

"Until now we have gone along rather haphazardly, trailing behind private enterprise", Dr del Pin says. "Now we are at a stage of reflection. If we wished we could make Sardinia the biggest playground in the Mediter- ranean but we do not want to finish up like those places where mass tourism has de- stroyed all cultural and moral values."

A way of life of its own

"Sardinia has got things other places have not, certain values, a way of life of its own. We must ask our- selves if we do not want to find some other kind of solution, set ourself a different goal, and preserve our own values and character. After all peo- ple come here to be in Sar- dinia, not just to be in an hotel."

Sicily has acquired a cer- tain fame over the past cen- tury because of an elite which travelled there to see some of the most splendid Greek temples in the world, a great wealth of other cul- tural interest and sunny warm winters among the orange and almond groves.

In a different way and over a much shorter time this pioneering function has been performed in Sardinia by the Costa Smeralda, the Aga Khan's chic vacation and property development area.

The Costa Smeralda is regarded in Sardinia as a double-edged weapon. On the one hand the project and the "jet-set" it attracts have brought Sardinia more pub- licity and tourist prestige than the region could ever have hoped to achieve on its own. On the other, it has tended to give Sardinia the image of a millionaires' pa- rise, which may have dis- couraged ordinary people from coming.

Few realise that the Costa Smeralda is only about 50 km of a 1,850 km coast- line and that there are innumerable other equally beautiful and often quite un- discovered areas which can be visited at a fraction of Costa Smeralda prices.

Criticism has been levelled at the Costa Smeralda but it is being developed carefully by intelligent planners to preserve the beauty of its surroundings and it has the advantage, which many other enterprises have not, of having created a number of small industries.

Much less can be said for the tourist villages now popular in both islands as elsewhere in the Mediter- ranean. Obviously the answer to the modern tourist's needs for more free- dom and privacy than a tradi- tional hotel can provide, they are something of a dis- appointment to the economy of a developing area.

In many cases such vil- lages are self-contained, pro- viding sports, amusements, shops, services and tours. The visitor finds it unneces- sary to roam beyond them, and sometimes is even sub- tly discouraged from doing so, so that the financial benefit to the local community often consists only of a certain amount of employment dur- ing the season.

Often too, the task of catering for tourists is too much for the local farmers and much of the food has to be imported from the main- land.



BANCO DI SICILIA

Capital Funds and Reserves
Lit. 103.679.885.916

280 Branches in Italy

Head Office in Palermo, Italy
Chief Foreign Department in Rome, Italy
All Domestic and Foreign Banking Transactions

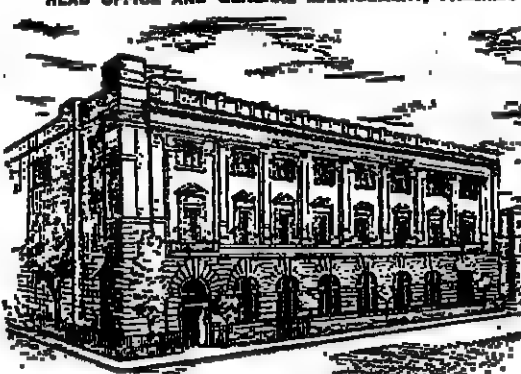
SPECIAL SECTIONS FOR PROVIDING:
Farm and fishing loans. Mining loans.
Real estate mortgages. Industrial loans
and for
Financing of public works and utilities.

The Representative Offices in
BRUSSELS, COPENHAGEN,
FRANKFURT/MAIN, NEW YORK,
PARIS, ZURICH
and the Office of the LONDON Representative:
P & O Buildings, Leadenhall Street, EC3V 4QQ
Tel: 01-626 2268/69 Telex: 888078

ARE SPECIALLY EQUIPPED TO OFFER
INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE

CASSA CENTRALE DI RISPARMIO V.E. PER LE PROVINCE SICILIANE

HEAD OFFICE AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT, PALERMO



Established 1881
225 BRANCHES IN SICILY
CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT ITALY
AND THE WORLD

All banking business transacted
SPECIAL CREDITS: AGRICULTURAL-HOTEL-
HANDICRAFT-FISHING-LOANS ON SECURITY
INDUSTRIAL CREDIT-LAND CREDIT SECTION
LEASING OPERATIONS
BANKING AGENTS FOR FOREIGN TRADE AND
EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

THE BANK ISSUES SAVINGS-BOOKS DISCOUNTED "HOUSE SAVINGS AND
"INSURANCE SAVINGS" WITH SPECIAL FACILITIES

Give us 3 weeks of your life. and we'll give you 3,000 years of our history.



Irmeimerina Mosaic of a Roman Villa

Perhaps the first thing that will strike you when you see Sicily is that the island seems to stand outside time.

This is Sicily's magic working on you, making history live before your eyes.

Look around you and marvel at Sicily's many faces. The Greek and Roman temples, legacy of a splendid past. The mixture of two civilisations, Mohammedan and Christian, which the sun has fused into one. The result, a warm,

and friendly people, as colourful and fascinating as their land and their monuments.

Sicily is a land of colour. Sparkling sea, golden sun, pure blue air. Revel in their southern warmth. If you've come to look for genuine values in a simple, honest civilisation, you won't be disappointed in Sicily. Only a land with Sicily's rich past and colourful present could offer you three thousand years in exchange for just three weeks.

Ask for illustrated material from:
Assessorato Regionale Turismo
90100 Palermo

Name

Address

Country



The Sicilian sun is waiting for you

Mr John Stephenson will join Habitat Holdings in the new year as a main board director and

Finance at the Forestry Commis- sion on January 1 in succession to Mr P. Nicholls.

GUS operates over 2,500 Mail Order and Retail Establishments in the U.K. and Overseas

Antonio Gramsci: 'This century's most original Marxist thinker'

by Giuseppe Fiori

Antonio Gramsci, defined by H. Stuart Hughes as "the most intelligent and original" of the twentieth century Marxist thinkers, spent 20 years in Sardinia, 11 in Turin, two years in each of Moscow and Vienna, four in Rome and more than 10 in fascist prisons. His periods in Sardinia and in Turin strongly influenced his philosophy.

It was in the Piedmontese industrial metropolis that Gramsci discovered the predominant role of the working class in the liberation of the Italian proletariat. And it was after his experiences in the most backward region of Italy that he became aware of the need for a stable alliance between the workers of the North and the masses of the South.

There is a letter to Giulia, his wife, in which Gramsci sketches a brief portrait of himself as a young man: "What has saved me from turning completely into a stuffed shirt?" he asked. "The instinct of rebellion which,

when I was a child, was directed at the rich because I who had got top marks in all subjects at elementary school, was not able to study like the butcher's son, the chemist's son and the haberdasher's son", he replied.

"It extended to include all the rich who oppressed the Sardinian peasants", Gramsci's letter goes on, "and I thought then that I had to fight for the national independence of the island. 'Throw the continentals into the sea'—How many times I repeated those words. Then I got to know the working classes of an industrial city and I realized what Marx, whom I had read earlier out of sheer curiosity, really meant."

Similar evidence of the mood of Gramsci shortly after his arrival in Turin in 1911, at 20, to study at the university, is given by Togliatti, another Sardinian ex-grammar school boy who later led the Italian Communist Party.

Togliatti recalled "at that time, in the first years of

Gramsci's youth, he felt deeply the resentment of all Sardinians for the wrongs done to the island and this became for him also a feeling of resentment towards the continental Italians and continental Italy."

"He thought then that Sardinia must redeem itself by struggling against the continent and continentalism for its own freedom, its own welfare and progress. Antonio Gramsci was already a rebel: at the same time his thoughts were turning towards socialism", Togliatti said.

Togliatti added: "When Antonio Gramsci came from Sardinia he was already a socialist. Perhaps his socialism was based more on the Sardinian instinct of rebellion and the humanitarianism of a young provincial intellectual than on complete system of thought. This was provided by Turin, the University of Turin and the Turin working class."

Gramsci's picture of himself and the evidence of his fellow student and politician

establish the salient features of that stage in the intellectual development of Antonio Gramsci. The instinct of rebellion initially takes the form of Sardinist protest—dependence for the region—already interwoven with socialist tendencies. What are the roots of the Sardinist protest movement?

When Francesco, Antonio Gramsci's father, arrived in Ghilarza, in the centre of the island, in 1881 to take up his job as manager of the registrar office, Sardinia was celebrating the twentieth anniversary of the unity of Italy.

There was little reason to celebrate: almost nothing had changed since 1861. In June of that year Giuseppe Mazzini, one of the founders of the Italian nation, wrote: "Sardinia, a land of 1,560 square leagues, capable of sustaining—and in Roman times perhaps populated by—two million people, now has 600,000 inhabitants. Scarcely a quarter of its cultivable area is farmed. Everywhere you meet rivers

without bridges, tracks which have subsided, areas made impassable by the long presence of stagnant water... the crisis of poverty there is terrible."

Twenty years later the situation was just as serious. Smaller farmers and landless labourers made up the great majority of the population, fossilized in almost Homeric kind of agriculture and led by the "tax brigandage" of successive governments.

On the land desperation grew. There were armed revolts against the tax authorities and many tax collectors were killed. The small farmers, reduced to penury by taxes and usury, and the labourers, left without work because of the crisis in agriculture, went to seek steady jobs in the mining area of Iglesias.

There, predominantly foreign capital was financing the plunder of mineral resources. This consisted only of extracting the raw material without factories for working it or any associated industries.

Attempts at town planning in the areas where the workers were massed were rare, there were few or no services. The housing built by the companies—which owned everything—were like stables. Lacking any wage security, the workers were subject to any hours and discipline the companies cared to impose.

The general crisis of the Sardinian economy had its repercussions in the towns and particularly in Cagliari where prices soared, fuelling the discontent among the middle and lower classes. In 1906 Sardinia was hit by a tempest of winds. Embittered mobs attacked and set fire to dairies and tax offices, looted warehouses, ransacked shops. At the time Antonio Gramsci was 15 and went to school in a mountain village, Santu Lussurgiu.

Perhaps it was in these years, between the age of 15 and 20 that his Sardinian nationalism developed; the belief that he must fight for the "national independence of the region", an idea expressed in the slogan: "Throw the continentals into the sea."

Gramsci read the socialist press, the older brother, Genaro, who paid for his grammar school education in Cagliari between 1908 and 1911, said shortly before he died: "I came back from National Service in Turin a militant socialist."

Early in 1911 I became cashier at the Chamber of Labour and secretary of the Cagliari branch of the Socialist Party. I frequently visited the Cavallera, Battelli, Pesci, the young leaders of socialism in Sardinia and shopkeepers, the professions



Signor Enrico Berlinguer, secretary of the Italian Communist Party, who has been inspired by the ideas of Antonio Gramsci.

Antonio sometimes joined a huge quantity of propaganda, books, newspapers and pamphlets ended up in our house. Antonio spent most evenings shut in his room reading these books and newspapers.

Gramsci's originality, Togliatti wrote, "begins when, as a socialist, he continues to be a Sardinian and does not separate the problems of socialism from the problems of the redemption of his island."

In 1924, at the age of 33, Gramsci entered the Chamber of Deputies as a representative of the Communist Party. There he met a fellow Sardinian, Dr. Mario Berlinguer, of the left wing liberals. This other parliamentarian belonged to one of the leading families of Sassari, a town with characteristics all its own.

At the turn of the century Sassari was the home of landowners—small and medium landowners, for in Sardinia, unlike Sicily, there were no large estates—who spent the income from their land in the city.

Were these middle-class entrepreneurs? Not entirely. Only some of them worked actively in agriculture. Most formed a parasite layer of society which rented out its land and lived without working or added its income from business, the professions or white collar work.

The small Cagliari, Sassari and shopkeepers, the professions

dined on the spending of the landowners and public employees. Sassari was therefore a town which drew its earnings exclusively from the countryside and public offices. Industries were almost non-existent.

In this category were the Berlinguers, a family of professional people whose riches are now the subject of myth, perhaps for political reasons. The first Enrico Berlinguer, grandfather of the present secretary of the Italian Communist Party, did not belong to the "agrarian block" and during the last 20 years of the nineteenth century was active in the progressive radical group. His father, Mario, opposed fascism and his political teaching encouraged Enrico Junior and his brother Giovanni, now a communist deputy, to turn to Marxism.

This is the paradox about the present Communist Party secretary. In general, Sardinian revolutionaries came from the country. Giovanni Maria Anajoli, who led the movement against the feudal system in 1796 and became a fervent republican, was from Bonao, in Goceano, the wild region of shepherds. Gramsci spent his childhood and first youth in Ghilarza, a peasant village. Emilio Lussu, who organized the Sardinian rural masses after the First World War, was from Armungia, a poor village in the province of Cagliari. Only Enrico Berlinguer came from a town.

Weapon against the system

by Patricia Clough

Leonardo Sciascia is the person who has shown the world what it is like to be Sicilian. His novels and short stories are like phials into which he has distilled the essence of Sicilian life.

Generally speaking, Sicilian life, like Sicilian wines, can only be fully savoured on the spot. Even from across the narrow Strait of Messina it begins to look strange and picturesque. Some Sicilian attitudes have even become a national joke. Sciascia's greatness lies in his ability to present the local human drama in terms which any other human being can understand.

Behind his stories is the tragedy of a people who have always been oppressed; the absence of a state which represents and imposes justice; the domination, instead, of a power system in which the Mafia, politics and, not infrequently, the church are inseparably linked.

There is the sudden and silent violence never far from the apparently tranquil surface, the cynical oppression of the weak by the strong, the near impossibility of the search for truth, and, again and again, the futility of any effort to bear the Mafia-political system.

Despite that background his stories are always vivid and amusing, sometimes gripping, and deceptively simple.

One of Sciascia's favourite forms is the detective novel, but with a difference. The interrogations and investigations into the crime are at the same time interrogations and investigations into the hidden workings of Sicilian life. But whereas in traditional detective stories identification of the murderer automatically means his punishment, in Sciascia's Sicily, where there is no natural justice, the criminals—invariably the Mafia—go unpunished and uncensored, while the investigator himself is often killed or defeated.

Sciascia's language, unlike that of many contemporaries, is austere and direct. It often reflects the rhythm and cadence of Sicilian speech but never falls into dialect or Sicilian rhetoric. There is no comment or protest, pity or indignation. The facts speak for themselves. The result is a series of books which are at the same time highly



'My job is writing. I can be more useful, socially and politically, writing...'

popular and some of the best contemporary Italian literature.

For Sciascia, his typewriter is a weapon. His writing is a means of fighting the system, the oppression and injustice. It is significant that one of his best known novels, *Il Gattopardo* (The Leopard), which has also been made into a film, was an early fiction work on the Mafia.

A member of a humble family which over the past two generations has pulled itself up by its bootstraps out of the inhuman conditions in the Sicilian sulphur mines to the more privileged status of office clerk, Sciascia has felt intensely the suffering and poverty of the ordinary people.

Later, when yet another rung up the social ladder, he stood as a teacher before classes of hungry, ragged children. He was torn by his position as representative of a unjust state paid to teach them things that were irrelevant to them.

It was a sense of relief that he escaped from teaching to a bureaucratic job in the educational offices and to his more congenial battleground of literature.

Nevertheless, Sciascia recently found it necessary to leave his desk and take more direct action. With Sicilian painter Renato Guttuso, a close friend, Vincenzo Tusa, the local superintendent of antiquities, and a group of other intellectuals, he stood as independent communist candidate for the Palermo City Council in last June's elections.

Their move was backed by an appeal by 200 Sicilian professional people, intellectuals and other personalities calling for an end to corruption and misrule in Palermo and votes for the communists.

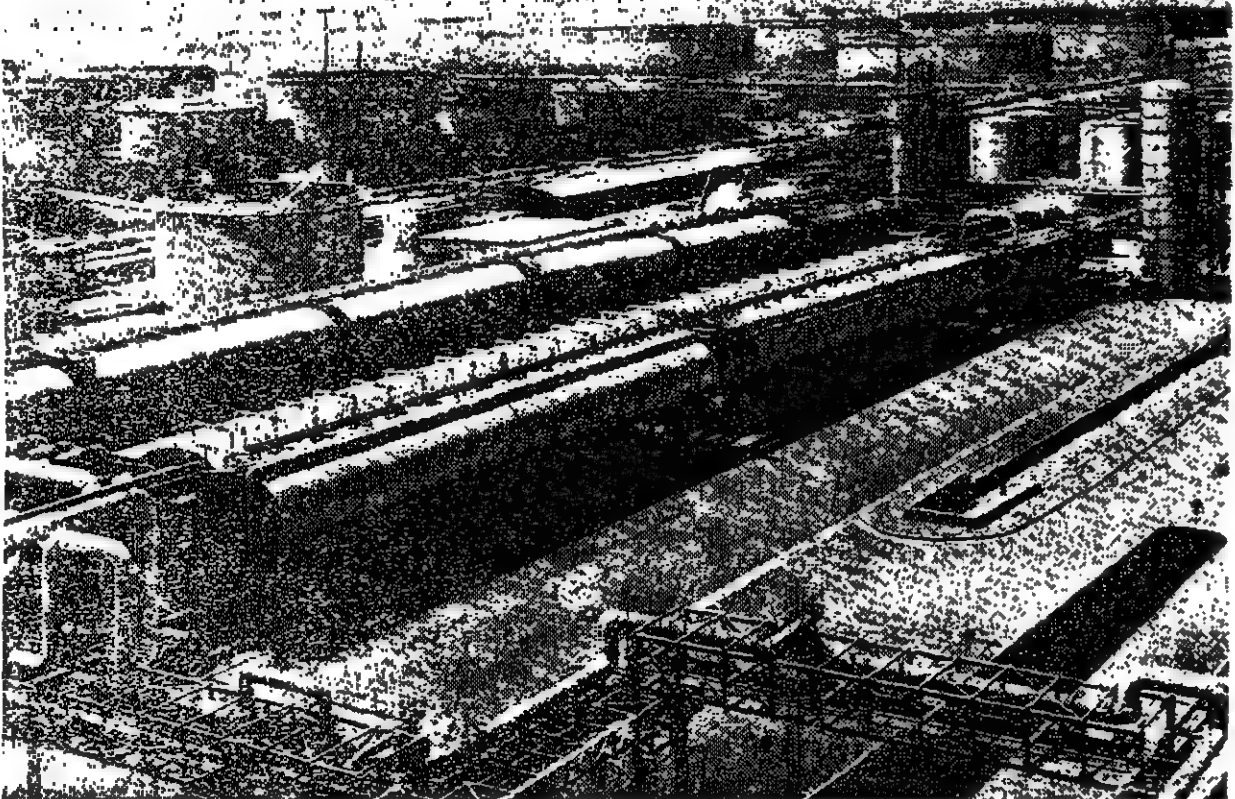
He was rewarded with 14,525 preferential votes, second only to the local Communist Party leader, a sign of his personal popularity and perhaps also the desire of many to vote for a clean administration without voting Communist.

Sciascia makes it clear, however, that his four-year term as Palermo city councillor will be an isolated experience. "My job is writing. I think I can be more useful, socially and politically, writing a book than being city councillor."

His candidature, he said, was "a gesture, because I believe that nowadays a certain type of writer and intellectual has the duty to warn people in moments of danger."

"To me it seems that this is a really dangerous moment in Italy, therefore I felt it my duty to intervene in the most direct way."

LIFE FROM THE SEA



Nations need large quantities of fresh water for both civil and industrial development. Often, where fresh water supplies are scarce, there is an immense reservoir nearby: the sea. Using its own technology, S.I.R. has already won two important contracts from the governments of Bahrain and Qatar to construct sea water desalination plants like the one operating in the petrochemical complex at Porto Torres, in Sardinia. That desalinator is based on multi-flash technology and has a fresh water production capacity of 2,200 cubic meters per hour. One of the units of the Porto Torres desalinator is the largest in the world and has a capacity of 1,500 cubic meters per hour.



S.I.R., one of the largest petrochemical companies in Europe, produces petrochemicals, plastics, synthetic resins, fibres, rubbers and has also widely diversified activities. It has firmly established itself in the construction of plant and infrastructures, desalination, industrialized building, packaging, plastic film, moquettes, furnishing fabrics and expanded polyurethanes.

SOCIETA' ITALIANA RESINE

Via Grazioli, 33 - 20161 MILANO - ITALY - Tel. 6400 - Telex 36515 SIRROCHI

IN SICILY—All the year round on the

COSTA DEI TRE GOLFI

in the hotels of CEFALU—PALERMO—TRAPANI, and also in the following locations:—

Finale di Pollina · Termini Imerese · Trabia · Altavilla Milicia
Santa Flavia/Solanto · Bagheria/Aspra · Monreale
Mondello · Serracavallo · Isola delle Femmine · Carini
Terrasini · Ustica · Alcamara · Castellamare del Golfo
Scopello · San Vito lo Capo · Erice · Paceco · Mazzara del Vallo
Marinella di Selinunte · Favignana · Levanzo · Marettimo
Pantelleria

For brochures, programmes and detailed information apply to your local travel agent or

Ente Provinciale Turismo di Palermo, Piazza Castelnuovo 35. (Tel. 091/216847)

Ente Provinciale per il Turismo di Trapani, Corso Italia 10. (Tel. 0923/27273)

Azienda Autonoma di Turismo di Palermo E Monreale, Villa Igea. (Tel. 091/540141)

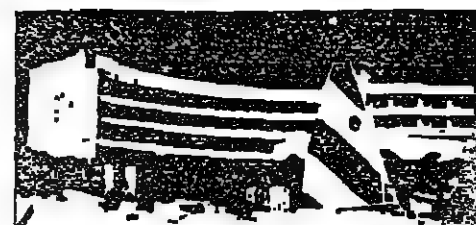
Azienda Autonoma di Soggiorno E Turismo Cefalu, Corso Ruggero 114. (Tel. 0921/21050)



LOANS
AT A LOW
RATE OF
INTEREST
FOR

INDUSTRIAL

AND TOURIST



INVESTMENT

SARDINIA

CIS
credito
industriale
sardo

CAPITAL

ESPI

(Sicilian Industrial Promotion Board)

This Body Corporate under Public Law was set up under the Sicilian Regional Act No. 18 dated 7th March 1967 and published on the 11th March 1967 in issue 11 of the Sicilian Region Official Gazette.

SICILIAN INDUSTRIAL
PROMOTION BOARD

The Sponsors

Sicilian Regional Government
Banco di Sicilia
Cassa di Risparmio V.E.
I.R.F.I.S.

The Purpose

To promote industrial development and expansion within the Region.

The Methods

Setting up, modernising and converting industrial plants and facilities and through equity participation in companies operating in the regional territory.

Through various companies the Board is active in the following industries:

Engineering, ship-building, data making, foodstuff, textiles and clothing and public works (infrastructures).

PALERMO—Piazza Castelnuovo 35

Tel. 21 55 41 (P B X)

ROMA—Piazza Ungheria, 6

Tel. 85 11 15—85 11 66

HOTEL ZAGARELLA & SEA PALACE

90017 S. Flavia (Palermo) — Tel. 091-631715-634536

Telex 91190-91032 — Telegr. Zagarellotel



Opening December, 1975
350 rooms and 60 bungalows, all with bath or shower, and balcony overlooking the sea, air-conditioning, telephone, 2 swimming pools with sea water, one of which is heated, sauna bath, several bars—
Regional and international cuisine—
Tennis, bowling, facilities for all sea sports—
Congress centre with halls for conferences and banquets of up to 1,000 guests, discotheque, solarium and roof garden.
For further information, please write to us at the above address.



ath of General Franco be greeted neither with gloating nor with excess. When a head of state the age of 82 after 39 office and 36 years of power behind him, even his relations must be sorrow mixed with for a long and successful while even his bitterest must acknowledge his with a grudging respect, under apprehensively the world will really be better without him as hoped.

aside mortal judgments moment, it must be that General Franco's achievements were. Before entering he had a distinguished career and became onest general. He military insurrection and, in spite of serious (backs, was able enough to a successful welding together process the very elements of the camp, and preserving dependence in spite of aid which he received his powers. With great skill he resisted the n Spain to join in the n War on the Axis has enabled his countr binding its war as while the rest of as in the process of

JUST WE GOT ONE DECISION RIGHT

students

Wilfrid Grenville-Grey
J. Beale

sader "Paying for Overseas" (November 10) while in drawing public attention to issues as seriously as a satisfactory and comprehensive analysis and guide to mixed matter.

ler says that the debate about the principle of charging fees for overseas students is one which the United Kingdom cannot avoid. On the contrary, it is indeed still an issue of importance.

ed Kingdom is the only country receiving students which has a higher fee than overseas students nationally. No other EEC country charges fees to overseas students at all, if any fees. The fact that other EEC countries see their advantage as well as the gains in prestige and status (what?) of their institutions inhabited by students on equal terms with domestic students.

: it is true and right that other countries who do not pay the economic costs of educating selected students should consider the new Paid Education Scheme pay just that particular concern, however.

t majority of the total overseas students who are admitted to British universities—a large proportion of whom are from developing countries—increases in tuition fees

would mean that we should end up with only rich private students from Europe, North America and the Middle East, and officially sponsored students, a much smaller proportion of whom would be from the poorer countries of the Third World, because of the expense.

UKCOSA, and we hope many other organizations, would strongly support the recent Government White Paper on Overseas Aid. In the spirit of the White Paper then the poor developing countries should not be expected to pay more.

We believe that perhaps as many as 30,000 of the 95,000 overseas students in this country, ie, privately financed students, are, primarily for financial reasons, simply cannot afford to pay more. If the philosophy of this new White Paper is to be taken seriously, then it is to be hoped that the Government will make so far as possible devices available so that these few thousands will only fall on those who can afford them.

Yours, etc

WILFRID GRENVILLE-GREY,
Chairman, Executive Committee,
W. H. BEALE
Executive Secretary,
Overseas Student Affairs,
60 Westbourne Grove, WZ,
November 19.

By your political correspondent, Mr George Clark, on November 17?

It is true that Edward Du Cann's resignation at Toulon on the eve of the Common Market referendum dismayed many of his parliamentary colleagues, including myself, but he expressed his regret, which was accepted by the committee with sympathy and generosity. He is unlikely to make the same kind of mistake again.

There are, moreover, strong positive reasons for his re-election:

(1) In the view of the large majority of members of the executive, who work with him more closely than anyone else, he is a superbly good chairman. Indeed, I consider him extraordinary in the number of members of the executive and of the main committee during my 25 years in the House of Commons.

(2) Following the election for the party leadership earlier this year, it would be a pity to disrupt and divide the parliamentary party (when there is now complete unity) by electing a "franchise" by an election for the chairmanship which could not improve the back-bench leadership and might prove prejudicial to the party.

(3) There is much to be said for the continuity and experience which would not, at any rate at first, be available under a new chairman unless he came from within the present executive, in which case there is no one who would wish to challenge Edward Du Cann.

Yours faithfully,

NIGEL FISHER,
House of Commons,
November 17.

From Sir Alexander Downer
Sir, Professor Howard's attack on your leader following Sir Whistlam's dismission should not pass unchallenged. I can assure you, Sir, that contrary to what he has even a large number of my fellow-Englishmen, although surprised, acclaimed Sir John Kerr's dramatic action with reasoning similar to your own.

Where Professor Howard (November 18) has erred, as do many others, is in the Augustan Liberal Party who think like him, is in ignoring the established constitutional doctrine of the Sovereign in Parliament. In the past 40 years there has been an increasing tendency, both in Britain and Australia, amongst some politicians of all political parties to encroach on the royal prerogatives, and to assume that merely because these latent powers have not been used they are not to be used.

Sir John Kerr is not, as Professor Howard states, a "merely titular non-elected head of State". The Queen is our head of State; the *Governor-General* is her representative. So long as the Constitution remains unaltered, the Governor-General is an indispensable element in the legislative and administrative process. Any of my Cabinet colleagues in Sir Robert Menzies' administrations can testify to the active part played, on occasion, at the suggestion of the Governor-General, in such a Field Marshal Slim and Lord De L'Isle.

Fleet Street stoppage
*From the Deputy Chairman and
Managing Director of Beaverbrook
Newspapers Ltd*

**London Symphony
Orchestra**

From Mr John Boyden
Sir, Today's issue of *The Guardian* (November 19) contains an article on the London Symphony Orchestra. It was the latest of a number of articles involving the internal affairs of the orchestra. The first page has a headline "Another row at the LSO". Indeed, there was no row until *The Guardian* published its feature—this is a case of a newspaper reporting trouble on one page and reporting the anticipated chaos on another.

As the Managing Director of the London Symphony Orchestra, I want it clearly understood that I have the greatest possible interest in the orchestra and in the future of the organization of which I have the honour and privilege to be a part. I have absolutely no contempt for orchestral musicians. Indeed, my interest was one such for many years and I have some considerable insight into their desires and problems through producing several hundred classical records over the past 10 years. I am, however, in the case that these groups of

The orchestra's very gruelling tour of Japan and Korea was nevertheless highly successful in that we played before capacity audiences at every concert. Miss Anna Motson was travelling privately with the orchestra on the understanding that she was writing a feature article for *The Sunday Times* colour magazine. As I had been unable to spare any time previously, during our

of an old friend and contemporary of Mr Whitlam; he was the Prime Minister's sole nominee last year for the Governor-Generalship; in his earlier years he had been a member of the High Court.

A lesser man in these circumstances would have sought refuge in evasion, or the sort of casuistry Professor Howard employs. Krespington, of irreducible integrity, associations with the best, and of the controversy his initiative would provoke, as Governor-General cut the Gordian knot by sending for alternative ministers who could not supply, followed by the dissolution of the then Australian electorate—the only ultimate authority—could decide the issues. In this he exercised his proper constitutional authority, many would say his duty, as one of the fortunate electors of the day.

May I make two other points perhaps unknown to some of your readers? Sir John Kerr is himself a lawyer of high repute. His reputation at the Sydney Bar, his period of office in the High Court, his time in Wales, enhance the validity of his difficult decision. And of course he acted correctly in consulting the Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia. There is probably no greater living authority on the subject of Australian constitutional law than Garfield Barwick. His experience at the Bar in leading constitutional cases, later as Federal Attorney-General, and since 1964 as Chief Justice, give him a status far ex-

their print figures ever since October 15, had caused the loss of thousands of copies of both papers, damaging inconvenience and disruption to our wholesale and

retail distributors and approximately £50,000 a week in extra costs. And the basis for the action by the Daily Express engineers was in defiance of the written findings of three Joint NPA/AUEW Disputes Committees on which the engineers had been represented by their own representatives on each branch. There should be no hostile action by either side.

On the night of Tuesday, November 11, within 30 minutes of the adjournment of the third Disputes Committee, Daily Express engineers, as has been admitted by the Father of the Chapel to the full Council of the NPA returned to this office and rendered the linotype machines inoperative thereby halting production of the Daily Express. Nearly two hours later the FOC was handed a letter which gave his members 12 hours to restore normal working and told him that if that offer of theirs failed to do so the management would with regret regard his members as being in breach of their contract. During this intervening period further sabotage took place.

It is the hope of your members of the AUEW are as Mr Osborne writes, intelligent men. That is why I believe it to be important that they know the factors that led up to this.

Yours faithfully,

JOCELYN STEVENS,
Beverbrook Newspapers Ltd,
121 Fleet Street, E.C4,
November 20.

stop at Anchorage I agreed to give her some impressions of the tour for the article on the condition

that we saw it prior to publication. At no time did she use the word "sympathy orchestra," as she mentions in *The Guardian*. It was my understanding that the conversation was off the record. Much of what I said was of a rather philosophical nature and I feel considerable resentment that it has been seen fit to use these off-the-cuff remarks in such an unhelpful way.

You can readily see the difficulties which this sort of reporting causes inside such a lively organism as a *symphony orchestra*, and as the comments which have been made tend to show an antagonism towards the members of the orchestra I admire so much the only result can be to cause trouble. Such reports can only damage the London Symphony Orchestra, which is an ancient institution of which this country can be justifiably proud.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN BOYDEN,
Managing Director, London Symphony Orchestra,
Regent Arcade House,
19-25 Argyll Street, W1.
November 19.

A dreadful Queen's Speech
From Mr J. M. Fox
 Sir, As an American living in England your leader headline on November 20 came as quite a shock. Personally, I think the Queen is just swell.
 Yours faithfully,
 J. M. FOX,
 The Old House,
 Betchworth, Surrey.

From Mr A. G. Tincey
Sir, If Civil Service rates of pay have been so good in the past how does one account for the fact that there has been a shortfall of suitable candidates for all direct entry grades for a great many years?
Those in contact with recruitment know that, until recently, all that could be offered as attractive proposition to a younger man was a reasonable salary with a long incremental scale, good opportunities for promotion for the successful, security and a half pay pension if one could stay the course for forty years. Once the starting salary to a candidate often caused sarcastic mirth and the mention of "security" would be thrown back into one's face as a "joke". Pensions just seemed to be too far away to attract.

In fact, was it not this general atmosphere, plus the many resignations of young civil servants, which brought about the new pension scheme of 1973 and which for the first time offered for the transfer of pension credits?

Has not the increase in unemployment affected the attitudes to Civil Service pay and conditions and is not so much of the recent comment "the Civil Service escapes?"

I am yours faithfully,
A. G. TINCHEY,
15 Volunteer Road,
Theale, Berkshire.
November 11.

From Mr M. Hennessy
Sir, Mr Rupert Evans (November 15) tells us of the educational allowances paid to diplomats and the figures "searing". Although he admits that the allowances are justified in principle, the balance of his letter puts this matter into the context of the present continuous onslaught on the Civil Service.
Is there not a failure of logic here? If these allowances are justified—and they are matched by private industry—then the only complaint arising from the figures, and that is against the scale of fees charged by the schools or the high rates of taxation, or both. Certainly there is nothing in these facts to provide any evidence of privilege for the Civil Service.
Yours sincerely,
M. HENNESSY,
13 Allington Drive,
Tonbridge, Kent.
November 17.

From Mr P. T. Cox
Sir, I would like to assure Mr
Rupert Evans (letter, November 15)
that he is not alone in his naivety.
It seems to me that index-linked
emoluments must increase inflation.

Precautions against bombs

From Mrs Peta Fordham

For three weeks I have been certain that Walton's beautiful restaurant would be bombed, because its right-angled, unprotected windows were situated where there were three possible getaway. Bombers like smash-

and grab raiders, must have easy escape routes adjacent; and stressways which are relatively dense on the planned time; every one of the above items can be made into a problem made in such situations.

It should now be possible to identify especially vulnerable targets where, in addition to such obvious precautions as thick heavy curtains, a top and bottom steel reinforcement, glass of steel lattice cannot be installed) some responsible person should patrol outside. As long as people are about, the possibility of identification increases any bomber's risk and, just as much, the bomber's risk of making his job more difficult and more time-consuming, so can a potential bomber.

Additionally, it would not be a bad idea for any guard to have a window or window of a car, thus assisting recognition before any change of car could be made, especially as such cars are stolen and there is not likely to be any back-up. No suggestion of more stringent enforcement of the treatment of

which prohibit dumping of rubbish in boxes and plastic bags in front of premises? It is impossible to keep these lethal possibilities under scrutiny.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
PETA FORDHAM, . .
4 Paper Buildings,
Temple, EC4.
November 19.

Dr Herrema's return

From the Rev Anthony E. F. Trotman

Sir, Was it not the great St Patrick himself who out of love for his captors returned to the land of his captivity?
Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY E. F. TROTMAN,
Chilmark Rectory,
Salisbury,
Wiltshire.
November 19.

Future of the Old Vic

From Mr Alfred Francis
Sir, In his article about that splendid actor, Timothy West, and Toby Robertson's equally splendid Prospect Company, Mr Sheridan Morley says that the future of the London Old Vic is "still shrouded in a mixture of secrecy and doubt".

There may be some doubt about the outlook for the Old Vic; but there is no secrecy. The Arts Council were compelled by the circumstances of the day to announce that no money could be found for the Waterloo Road when the National Theatre Company

Meanwhile, successive plans for the Old Vic had to be abandoned for lack of funds. But the governors are determined that this great national institution shall not be moth-balled, and a lot of people are working very hard to save the situation.

Prospective patrons please note. Yours faithfully,
ALFRED FRANCIS,
Garrick Club, W.C.1.
November 19.

pensions

The figures he gives for our diplomats apply to so few that their total effect on national inflation is negligible, however "large" they are. The index-linked wages, salaries and pensions paid to hundreds of thousands at lower levels, though well above the poverty line, are caused by anything other than the amount of money available to a large majority of us. High cost of imported goods, shortages of commodities, excessive profits may determine when inflation strikes but it can strike only if a sufficient proportion of us have enough cash (or credit) to buy the things. Incomes with high or low incomes hardly affect general inflation.

Perhaps Mr Heasley could defeat inflation at a stroke if he could make threshold increments and all living indexed remuneration illegal. Until our inflation is brought to a halt he could guide increments according to changing circumstances by such controls as the 56 limit and various

Yours faithfully,
P. T. COX,
The Bridge House,
Marden,
Tonbridge, Kent.

From Mr Henry Lewes
Sir, Mr Rupert Evans' letter (November 15) about pay to the Civil Service omits mention of, perhaps, the most significant factor in addition to generous pay and allowances our Obedient Servants also possess indestructible financial security. The winning of these benefits is unknown to the self-employed.

Until a few years ago public servants had a modest income but their compensation lay in a secure future. Now they have both high income and security.

Yours faithfully,
HENRY LEWES.
2 Charleville Mansions,
Charleville Road, W14.
November 16.

From Mr H. C. L. Fassnidge
Sir, Given that entry into the
Diplomatic Service and other
branches of government is by open
competition there is nothing to
prevent Mr Evans (November 15) or
anyone else from taking advantage
of any benefits if they wish, and
have got what it takes.
Yours faithfully,
T. FASSNIDGE,
Morgan Lodge,
St Margaret's Hill,
Bradford-on-Avon,
Wiltshire.
November 16.

Defence counsel's duty

From Mr Christopher Rose, QC

Sir, Mr. N. T. Cox, whose letter you published on November 13, seems to have overlooked the possibility that counsel's questions, to which he takes exception when directed to discrediting police officers, may also have played some part in showing to be a liar the prosecution witness on whom Mr Cox's jury were not prepared to rely.

Witnesses (whether for the prosecution or the defence) are not usually prone to confess their own perjury, malpractice or incompetence. Such attitudes (if any) are usually exposed by cross-examination. Cross-examination, to be effective, must be fearless as well as firm.

Counsel (who presents but does not invest his client's case) is under a duty to probe the other side's case to test its reliability—the reliability of any witness being a matter not of assumption but of assessment from the quality of his answers. Cross-examination is, or should be, diverted from the proper pursuit of that duty by signs or sounds of displeasure from the Bench, the taxing office or the jury box.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER ROSE,
5 Essex Court,
Temple, EC4.

A B C

Angels on a pin
From Mr J. M. Ross
Sir, No doubt Thomas Aquinas did discuss some odd questions (put to him by his contemporaries), but nor, it would seem, the notorious question about angels dancing on the point of a needle. This is not among the questions culled from the *Summa* and Suarez in the chapter of Martinus Scribnerus referred to by Isaac D'Iserle, and appears to have been an invention of D'Iserle himself.
Yours faithfully,
J. M. ROSS,
64 Wildwood Road, NW11.

Cats and dogs

Cats and dogs
From Mr Allan V. Rafter
50 years ago I had been living
150 years ago he had surely
have shared the fate of every some
body, namely, to dine at Lady
Holland's. There he would have
been the huge dog which is never
permitted to be out of her sight,
and to whose vagaries she demands
unqualified submission from all her
company. I am sure Creevey, Mr.
Lord Brougham could only
him or her at arm's length by snuff,
and " Rogers, it seems, has already
received a considerable injury in a
personal affair with this animal,"
while " Luttrell has sent in a formal
resignation of all further visits
till he has seen how white is dis-
missed from the Cabinet."
Creevey to Miss Orr 23.12.1822.
Yours faithfully,
ALLAN V. RATHER,
Milton Cottage,
Vale of Health, N.W.3.

From Mr J. A. Hilton
Sir, I am the Dean of Worcester
car.
Pray tell me, Sir, whose dog is
that?
I beg to remain, Sir,
Your humble and obedient servant,
J. A. HILTON,
The Griffin Hotel,
Standishgate,
Wigan.
Lancashire,

Mr John Stephenson will join Habitat Holdings in the new year as a main board director and Finance at the Forestry Commission on January 1 in succession to Mr P. Nicholls.

GUS operates over 2,500 Mail Order and Retail Establishments in the U.K. and C.

TUARY

GENERAL FRANCO

A dictator who gave Spain a period of law and order

Francisco Franco, who ruled Spain for 36 years, died yesterday.

His greatest achievement was to have created a long period of political stability, the country had not seen the early years of the Republic. This made possible economic advance of the country which has rescued the country from its former backwardness. By financial and programmatic action of the administration of industry which began around 1959, the country has achieved a relatively high level of economic development. Economically, the country has joined the EEC, the of the government by technocrats in October 1975.

wards the political country, in the parties are in the military by a part in the order, the Pyrenees and Spain. During the 1960s, the country looked as though it was about to be a part in the 70 most markedly in Spain and by the trial by a at Burgos of 16 in 1963. By 1975, Franco had in Madrid that so there would be political reforms it his designated Head of State, who would maintain the standards of the country in him. The Franco regime was a rebellion, with all classes more or less the Church, the level of the country, though there are exceptions, had opposed to the

advantages of the or weak, which the youth and spoke high voice, e Spain's young, young general, rocan was he personal courage, men and, as a officer, tactical second Republic to power after XIII had gone exile, employed oppression of the Asturias. He was a nationalist revolt 1936, and after urjo's death in an 1945, there was a Franco would come leader of the 1945. This happened in October, becoming General Head of State. lists were as: Republican and was as liable to 1945. The military knew him were it was the only deal with rival generals and inen monarchists, the traditionalism in the north. He at keeping the alien and German and the fewest ecisions to Hitler, nearly all the aid

nationalists might defeated but for Italian aid. That is What is certain

ac's ability to on his supporters

his condition of Republic's disun

major factor in its nationalist call to

6 had been less ad with him only in half the army

forces—though

vinced and active

part. The support of the Falange, the Spanish fascist movement, one million strong, was vital. But the Falange with its anti-religious and radical social doctrine was bound to be at odds with the monarchists at Burgos and with the popular traditionalist forces from northern Spain with their own militia.

Aware that the Germans were actively encouraging the Falange, Franco forced a shotgun marriage between the Falange and the traditionalist popular forces, not without drastic treatment of recalcitrant leaders from both sides. They were amalgamated into the National Movement which was to become, after the civil war, the only legitimate political party in Spain. The future of Spanish fascism was therefore to become only one of the several forces, at times far the most troublesome, which were allowed to exert pressure on a dictatorship. In the field, though, remained fundamentally ultra-conservative and nationalist, its tenets, when expedient, to more liberal voices.

Francisco's absolute mastery of the nationalist movement, and particularly of the fascists, stood him in good stead in 1940. His decision not to honour his debt to the Dictator and to keep Spain out of the Second World War was, as Winston Churchill acknowledged, in 1944, of immense importance to Britain and to ultimate allied victory. Like de Gaulle, Franco foresaw that Hitler had not won after the Battle of France. The Franco-Hitler debate was not ended by the dramatic interview at Hendaye in 1940, which, to infuriated Hitler, Franco had said neither yes nor no. Many of Franco's most important advisers, including the former Foreign Minister, Serrano Suñer, were for entry into the war and Franco had constantly to keep them in check. Spain's neutrality was benevolent towards the Axis powers. It was not until 1942 when Franco made the pro-British Jordana Foreign Minister that the Falange generals and personalists were finally put in their place.

Great bravery and a charmed life

Born on December 4, 1892, at El Ferrol, in Galicia, he was the second son of a naval paymaster. He was determined to become a naval officer, but owing to retrenchment in this service he instead entered the Infantry Academy at Toledo in 1907. He volunteered for service in North Africa, where war had broken out against the rebellious Rif. From 1912 he saw bitter and costly fighting in command of Moorish troops and earned a reputation for great bravery and a charmed life. In 1916 he was seriously wounded in the stomach and invalided home.

After a four-year spell of garrison duty at home he returned to Morocco as second-in-command of the Foreign Legion, and in 1923 was appointed to its commander. Under him the Legion played a leading part in the final operations against Abd el Krim, the Rif leader. During the dictatorship of Primo de Rivera he became director of the Military Academy at Saragosa, but with the advent of the Republic in 1931 the academy was abolished, and Franco found himself posted to the Balearic Islands, out of harm's way. In 1934 the Republic called him to suppress a revolt by the Asturias miners, which he accomplished with ruthless severity, and later filled the post of Chief of General Staff.

By 1936 internal conditions in Spain had seriously deteriorated and before occupation, being sent out to the Canary Islands, Franco had succeeded in laying his plans for the subsequent revolt by making arrangements to keep in touch with generals in command of those divisions which he felt could be relied on for his purpose. Virtually a prisoner in Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Franco managed to obtain permission from the Government to attend the funeral of a comrade in Las Palmas. Here word reached him that the

murder of Calvo Sotelo, a leading Monarchist, had precipitated the revolt and, as arranged, he immediately took command of the rebel forces in North Africa. From there he invaded the Spanish mainland with the help of Italian transport aircraft. His army, largely composed of Moorish troops, began the slow conquest through Extremadura, Salamanca and Burgos that was to end in victory in Madrid and Barcelona three years later.

Colonel Ritter von Thoma, in charge of the Condor Legion, considered Franco a sound but old-fashioned commander; Mussolini, despite the conspiracy failures of Italian troops in Spain, often reproached the nationalists with going too slowly. Franco was actually a student of Liddell Hart and Fuller and his own officers whom he had weaned from tactics used in the Moroccan wars, considered him over-daring. Franco did not himself command in the field though he frequently visited the battle fronts and caused anxiety by exposing himself to risks. His overall strategic plan was sound though inevitably cautious; the army was not equipped with transport for motorized infantry and not capable therefore of dynamic tactical movements. He constantly stressed the need for training at all levels. Contrary to what was once believed, more senior officers served the Republic, or abstained altogether, than joined the nationalists.

At the end of the Second World War, Franco managed to maintain his hold on power in face of the hostile opinion of the victorious Allies. Spain was debarred from membership of the United Nations which in December, 1946, adopted a resolution recommending the withdrawal of diplomatic representatives from Spain. To this challenge Franco responded with characteristic courage. In fact, hostile attitudes abroad helped to rally Spanish opinion behind him.

By skilful planning and exceptional patience in execution, combined with an excellent sense of timing, he succeeded in restoring Spain to respectable diplomatic society. Spain became a member of the United Nations in 1955. This success had been achieved by a systematic plan to win the support of Latin America and of the Middle East and thus secure their votes in the United Nations.

As part of his plan to gain respectability for Spain, Franco was determined to conclude a Concordat with the Vatican. Despite the favourable treatment accorded the Church under Franco, the Pope showed reluctance to associate himself too closely with the Falangist regime. It was not until 1953 that Franco's patience was rewarded and the Concordat signed. Even so his relations with the Church were seldom much more than business-like.

Another major aim of Franco's foreign policy was to secure a share in United States aid. In this he was greatly helped by the cold war, more particularly when its temperature was raised by the conflict in Korea. The United States military need for strategic bases proved greater than his political reluctance to be associated with the Franco regime and after protracted negotiations, which lasted for nearly three years, agreement was reached on September 26, 1953, for United States aid to be given to Spain in exchange for the use of military bases. Franco had proved himself a tough bargainer and the United States found itself forced to agree that the Spanish flag should fly over all United States bases and that United States personnel should not wear uniform outside the bases themselves, provisions which were of psychological importance to Spain.

When in December, 1959, General Eisenhower, then President of the United States, publicly embraced Franco while on a visit to the country, a seal of success was set on the dictator's foreign policy. Only membership of Nato still eluded Spain.

Two constants in Spanish foreign policy were the maintenance of good relations with the Arab world, and particularly with Morocco and Algeria, and the return of Gibraltar. In the last, Franco had the support of virtually all Spaniards, including that of the Republican



government in exile in Mexico. Having received King Abdullah, the King of Libya and other Arab potentates after the war, his relations with the Arab world were carefully fostered. During Morocco's struggle for independence from France, the Spanish zone was quiet, and it was returned to Sultan Mohammed V in 1956 when Morocco became independent. He ceded the enclave of Ifni to Morocco and in 1968 Equatorial Guinea came into existence as a state. However, Franco kept the Rio de Oro, with its huge phosphate deposits, sending troops and warships to reinforce the garrison in 1970 when Algeria, Morocco and Mauritania were most vigorously pressing for Spain to withdraw. Franco offered a referendum but insisted that it should be held by the Spanish authorities. In spite of tension and Arab threats to demand a withdrawal from Ceuta and Melilla, Spanish trade with Algeria and Morocco continued, though the technical support for Spain's efforts to get Britain to "decolonize" Gibraltar became less wholehearted.

Return of Gibraltar a vital problem

In the late fifties, Franco began to demand the return of Gibraltar with increasing vigour and the policy of blockading the Rock began. By 1970 Gibraltar was completely cut off from the mainland. In 1966 Britain had accepted the United Nations request to open negotiations with Spain. After a number of sessions in London and in Madrid, with both sides putting forward conditions, these proved useless; the British could not accept Spain's demand for a return of sovereignty as an indispensable preliminary. Thanks to Arab and Latin American votes at the United Nations there was a majority for a resolution that Britain should decolonize the Rock. This was rejected by the British so long as the Gibraltarians wished to remain under the British flag, as they had shown by a nearly unanimous vote that they did in a referendum in 1967.

Francisco conducted his Gibraltar policy without bluster, stating that Gibraltar was not worth a war but that the problem, vital to Spain, destroyed the sincerity of Anglo-Spanish good relations. He showed himself slow to adopt a friendly policy towards the Gibraltarians, which might have made

them change their attitude to Spanish sovereignty. In 1973 when Senor Lopez Rodon became Foreign Minister in the Carrero Blanco government, there were indications that the Spanish Government had realized this and was beginning to woo the Gibraltarians.

In 1959 Franco appointed a number of technocratic Ministers, some of them belonging to the Catholic lay movement Opus Dei, and their effect was to add impetus to industrial planning and to accelerate much needed reforms in the administration. Spain joined OECD in 1960. In a government reshuffle in 1969, the technocrats and their sympathizers formed a majority of the Cabinet, with Senor Lopez Bravo as Foreign Minister. The aim was to enable Spain to join the EEC and this programme, unpopular with workers and peasants, was welcomed by the increasingly wealthy industrial and professional classes. The benefits of growing economic strength spread downwards and affected even the impoverished rural workers of Andalusia. By 1973, Spain had become one of the relatively "affluent" nations of Europe and inflation began to be a serious problem.

During the 1960s various liberal reforms sponsored by independent members of the government such as Senor Fernando Castella, the former Foreign Minister, Senor Fraga Iribarne and Senor Ruiz Jimenez gave a measure of religious toleration, abolished rigorous aspects of the press censorship and relaxed many bans on publishing, film making and public entertainment. Some trials for political offences were carried out in public and with remarkable fairness to the accused. Opposition groups of monarchists, Catholics and Socialists were tolerated though remaining illegal. But for every two steps forward there seemed to be one backward. From the middle 1960s, the movement of protest from regime supporters as well as opponents became more intense. The student movement in 1965 and 1966 became increasingly violent and anti-regime. Franco was more concerned by a petition signed by 1,500 persons well known in all the main professions, including an old friend, Senor Alonso Vega, calling for an independent inquiry into the torture of political prisoners. A general meeting of the Council of Lawyers passed with a huge majority a resolution which called for the abolition of the Special Tribunals and the limitation of the use of military courts to purely military offences. Shortly after this, and following disorders in the Basque provinces in 1968-69, and student riots, Franco proclaimed a "three months' state of excep-

tion" which gave the police and the army additional powers.

In December, 1970, Franco faced the gravest test for the regime. The trial by a military court of 16 Basque activists, who included two priests and two women, opened at Burgos. All the defendants were accused of seditious activities committed in 1966, and some, for whom the military prosecutor asked for the death sentence, of killing a police inspector. Spanish opinion as a whole had little sympathy for the Basque demand for autonomy and still less for the Basque revolutionary movement ETA, to which most of the defendants belonged. But progressive opinion was revolted by the image which this military trial gave Spain. The Vatican asked for clemency, as did other friendly governments. Even some high-ranking officers were known to dislike the fact that the Army was being given a repressive role. Although Franco commuted the death sentence to life imprisonment, the regime did not bow to the storm and a number of reactionary generals, with Franco's approval, organized Falange demonstrations all over the country against the Basques, the intellectuals, the European minded technocrats in the government, and interfering foreigners.

1971 and early 1972 showed the dictator and his deputy, Admiral Carrero Blanco, resolutely supporting the foreign policy of Sr Lopez Bravo in favour of Spain entering Europe and of a less intransigent attitude to the United Kingdom over Gibraltar, but, in face of social problems, putting the clock back by 10 years. If, after Burgos, there was a lull for a while, opposition continued in forms which were more dangerous than protests from the progressives and professional classes. In November, 1971, the first National Assembly of Bishops and Priests, preparations for which had been made in every diocese in Spain, called for faster social and political progress and for the ending of the Concordat. This was followed by a statement by the Justice and Peace Commission of the Church, to be read in all churches, which called for a fight against the existing legal injustices and against the claim that prosperity was creating social harmony. Failure to create a dialogue between the regime and the people could, said the commission, result in civil war.

Reforms of the law governing the sindicatos or labour unions allowed strikes, before totally forbidden, provided their causes were purely economic. The strikes, more than usually violent ones which broke out in the mining region of the Asturias in early 1972 and in a number of industrial towns of north-western Spain all had in common a will to contest the way the state imposed wage contracts in the public and private sectors through the national trade union organization in which workers and management were grouped together. At Ferrol, the naval base in Galicia, the birthplace of Franco, troops opened fire on strikers, killing two men and injuring many. The police made a large round-up of communist agitators. But as the Madrid newspaper YA boldly pointed out, communists had virtually nothing to do with the strikes.

During Franco's later years he was preoccupied with the question of the form of government that should control Spain after his death. He had in 1947 declared Spain to be a kingdom and the following year came to an arrangement with the exiled Pretender to the throne, Don Juan, that his son, Juan Carlos, should be educated in Spain with a view to being made king. Control over the extent of his powers was to be maintained through the Council of the Realm and he was to accept the fundamental principles of the existing regime. Don Juan, however, never relinquished his claim to the throne.

When Franco eventually announced his decision on the monarchy in July, 1969, he proposed Prince Juan Carlos of Bourbon as his heir, and Juan Carlos took the oath as future King of Spain during a ceremony in the Cortes (Parliament). He swore loyalty to the principles of the National Movement, the only legal political organization in Spain. Franco passed over the claim of Don Juan.

In November, 1966, he presented to the Cortes a new "Organic Law" of the state providing for a Prime Minister to be appointed by the head of state from a list of three proposed by the Council of the Realm. Political parties were maintained forbidden but the law introduced elections for some deputies to the Cortes. In December, 1966, the law received a huge favourable vote on a referendum.

In June 1973, Franco implemented the most important clause of the 1966 Organic Law—the separation of head of state from head of government. Thus, for the first time since Burgos in 1936, the Caudillo shed a part of his absolute power. The Prime Minister was Admiral Carrero Blanco, aged 70, who had long been Franco's closest political associate, and who could be guaranteed to keep "Francoism" going. The new government had fewer technocratic ministers, Lopez Bravo was retired, but the European policy was to be kept going at full steam. A degree of political participation through "associations" inside the National Movement, which would enable criticism of government policy to be expressed, was to be encouraged.

Falangist pressure to change succession

Admiral Carrero Blanco, and his car, were blown over a six-storey building in central Madrid on December 20 by an explosion engineered by Basque separatists.

Francisco took the death of his life-long friend remarkably calmly. As Prime Minister in succession to Carrero he chose Carlos Arias Navarro, a man of proven administrative ability but even more renowned as an uncompromising upholder of the law. He allowed Arias to form his own Cabinet and to include in it members committed to liberalization. On February 12, 1974 Arias announced his intention to put before the Cortes bills to reform local authorities on more democratic lines and to legalize political associations, the term parties had been anathema to Franco since 1939. Censorship of the printed word became little more than a formality immediately. The proposals met with determined opposition from a small body of Falangists of the old school, known as the Ultras. When it appeared that Prince Juan Carlos favoured even greater liberalization, they sought to persuade Franco to dismiss Arias and to change the succession.

On July 9, however, Franco developed thrombo-phlebitis and 10 days later suffered a very severe haemorrhage from which he was not expected by his doctors to recover. Franco thereupon assented after some persuasion to the temporary assumption by the Prince of the powers of Head of State, powers which he withdrew on September 1 the moment his doctors declared him "as fit as could be expected in a man of his age".

During his convalescence Franco had turned to the friends of his earlier years who were principally Ultras civilian and military. They sought to persuade him to change the succession or dismiss Arias after his resumption of the headship of State, but they did obtain a minor victory when Franco dismissed Arias's liberal Minister of Information, Pio Cabanillas, and a greater one when, in December, Franco personally rejected Arias's proposals for a liberal statute of political association and imposed on him a statute proved totally unacceptable even to the most moderate of would-be reformers of the regime. In all this, and in increasing their power over Franco during 1975, nothing helped the Ultras more than the acts of terrorism which occurred during the period in the Basque provinces, Madrid, Barcelona and elsewhere. Each act was presented to the evermore ageing Franco as proof that any liberalization would end only in anarchy similar to that against which he claimed to have risen in 1936. He insisted to the last on the persecu-

tion of dissidents, and turned a deaf ear to appeal, from the Church for mercy and amnesty of the political prisoners and detainees who came to number during 1975 more than at any time over the previous 25 years.

Public opinion polls in Spain on political questions are rare. One, however, held in 1971 showed how ordinary Spaniards thought about Franco and the regime. Nine Spaniards out of 10 said they wanted Spain to join the EEC, and no less than 91 per cent approved of Franco's recent efforts to improve relations with Eastern Europe. More than 70 per cent believed that Spain's political structure was bound to change fundamentally over the next few years and 62 per cent expected trouble when Franco went.

Francisco gave Spain a period of law and order which was not merely the result of exhaustion from the ferocious civil war. In terms of Spain's past, it was no mean achievement. Between 1836 and 1838, three Spanish Kings had been deposed, two Regents exiled, four Prime Ministers assassinated. There had been 24 major Army revolts, and three civil wars. Spain had had two dictatorships and two Republics. Further, Franco and his advisers, most notably after 1959, encouraged the forces which turned Spain into a modern industrialized country rather than one in which the interests of the great landowners predominated. Spain caught up with the rest of Western and Southern Europe so far as economic development was concerned. The level of literacy rose as did the standard of living.

Francisco maintained a personal consensus which in the seventies was the stronger because of material progress. Yet the regime itself was accepted with increasing reluctance by the Spanish people because of the restrictions which it maintained on elementary political liberty.

Francisco governed by treating politics as a branch of military science. He prevented Spain from becoming a totalitarian fascist state (though it is still weakly called one), but he did not create a country in which the majority of its inhabitants felt reasonably free. Politically, he likely to judge his achievement by whether or not, under his trained and chosen successor, Spain evolves into a democracy which, though it will be a distinctively Spanish form of democracy, will allow free political expression and free trade unions. Apart from these fundamentals, it is probable that an understanding policy towards Basque and Catalan desires for autonomy will have to be adopted—without, on this road, Franco did not take even a few timid steps. It is unlikely that this new regime, in which no one will have the kind of consensus Franco enjoyed, will be able to maintain the existing structures and methods without using intolerable repression and violence. Spain must go another way, and not that which the Caudillo indicated.

This "clever, harsh, patient, unimaginative General" (Mr Hugh Thomas's phrase) had none of the meretricious qualities of many political leaders. He was not vain. He was not except for *raisons d'etat* an inhuman man. His character, arising from respect and, among his supporters, admiration. He was personally uninterested in money, worked exceptionally long hours until the last, and lived frugally, at the Pardo palace on the outskirts of Madrid which, though built by the Bourbons as a hunting lodge, had all the suitable grandeur of a royal palace. Franco's intimate friends were mainly military men, some of whom were friends from Moroccan days, and not all great figures in the regime.

Francisco liked shooting and spent much of his holidays deep-sea fishing. His private life was exemplary. He married in October 1923, with a representative of King Alfonso at his wedding, Carmen Polo y Martinez Valdes, of an aristocratic and learned family of Oviedo. The only child of this marriage, a daughter, married the Marquis of Villaverde and has seven offspring. One of Franco's grand-daughters married in 1972 Don Alfonso de Borbon y Dampierre, a grandson of King Alfonso, and therefore a cousin of Prince Juan Carlos.



war, directing operations outside Barcelona in 1939; at peace, fishing his favourite waters in 1967—and with his nominated successor, Prince Juan Carlos, last year.

Mr John Stephenson will join Habitat 67 in the new year as a main board director and Mr F. Nichols.

Administration will join the Forestry Commission on January 1 in succession to Mr F. Nichols.

GUS operates over 2,500 Mail Order and Retail Establishments in the U.K. and Overseas

BELL'S
SCOTCH WHISKY
More ye go

Stock Exchange Prices

Easier tone

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begun, Nov 17. Dealings End Nov 28. § Contango Day, Dec 1. Settlement Day, Dec 9

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

BELL'S
SCOTCH WHISKY
"fore ye go"

[illegible]

Singapore hint of Haw Par settlement

buyer

ember

, Blackfriars

on

buyer

ember

, Blackfriars

on

1,855 337,574

Land and Overseas

Increases on Shell UK Chemicals products

By Our Industrial Correspondent

Prices of many chemical products sold by Shell Chemicals UK are being raised by between 5 and 15 per cent following Price Commission approval. Further increases are on the way.

The increases granted by the commission will increase the company's revenue by about £5m in a full year.

The company said yesterday that this was the first general increase in prices which it had been able to apply to its United Kingdom manufactured products since the beginning of March.

This latest round of increases was granted under the allowable cost provisions of the Price Code but Shell said they largely related to higher costs incurred in the first three months of this year and took no account of the additional costs which had been experienced since. Shell said yesterday that these increases, and those which would flow from the recent Opec decision to put up crude oil prices by 10 per cent, would both be the subject of a further application to the Price Commission when it had been able to determine the additional costs burden involved.

Unit trust sales reach highest level since June

Net unit trust sales of £14.5m in October were the highest for the industry since June this year when they totalled £15.5m.

In the intervening months net sales have averaged £12.5m. Gross sales and redemptions also reflect the midsummer pattern. Sales of £27.1m are substantially higher than any figure since June, when they reached £26.6m, while redemptions are also up at £12.5m compared with £10.2m in September.

Unit trust sales tend to reflect the performance of the stock market, and the level of October sales tends to confirm this. The launch of two new funds, the Vanguard High Yield Fund and the Barrington High Yield Fund, did not significantly contribute to the higher figures.

Greece to establish £60m state aircraft industry

From Mario Modiano, Athens, November 20

Greece is to establish a state aircraft industry at a cost of £60m with the help of four American companies—Lockheed Aircraft International, Westinghouse, General Electric and Austin Engineering.

The decision was taken by the Supreme Council of National Defence in a series of meetings presided over by Mr Constantine Karamanlis, Prime Minister, this week.

The council also decided to buy from Romania 2,000 military personnel vehicles, the first Greek order for military

Incentives sought for UK shipyards

By Peter Hill

Shipbuilders and shipowners are to make a joint approach to the Government in an effort to provide a greater incentive for United Kingdom owners to build in Britain.

This emerged yesterday at a meeting between representatives of the Shipbuilders' and Repairs' National Association and the General Council of British Shipping against the background of the likely introduction later today of the Bill to nationalize the shipbuilding and aircraft industries.

In a joint statement issued afterwards the two sides described the talks as "useful and constructive" and noted that they had also agreed on the need for a substantial British

shipbuilding industry. Inevitably the meeting discussed a number of possibilities, but both sides have agreed on a common approach to the Government. Mr Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, is to be asked to examine the measures which can be implemented to deal effectively with the world's current overcapacity in shipbuilding; to improve the inflation insurance scheme and extend it to vessels built for British owners; and to grant specific performance bonds in respect of United Kingdom built ships.

Further points to the meeting were given by Professor Kenneth Alexander, chairman of state-owned Govan Shipbuilders, who gave warning that the

Government would have to take urgent action in the next two months to help shipbuilders.

Speaking after a launch from the company's yard, he said that last year three-quarters of the new ship tonnage bought by British shipowners had been built in foreign shipyards.

Asked how urgent the action from the Government should be, he said: "I am talking about decisions well before the middle of next year—in the next two months." Govan's present order book stretches forward for the next two years but the volume of orders was not sufficient to provide full employment over that period.

Sir Eric Yarrow, chairman of Yarrow (Shipbuilders) on the

Clyde, underlined the views of many of his colleagues on the prospect of nationalization when he called for better compensation terms and the minimum amount of interference from a nationalized body. He was speaking after the launch of a new Royal Navy frigate.

Meanwhile, more trouble is brewing at the Belfast shipyard of Harland & Wolff, which although under state control, was not part of the nationalized British Shipbuilders. It was claimed yesterday that about 1,000 of the 10,000 workers are to lose their jobs under a management plan which has been put to trade union leaders. The company later denied the claim.

Scilly order setback for Drypool

Hopes of 1,000 shipbuilding workers on Humberside received a setback yesterday.

Workers employed by the troubled Drypool group, which has been under the direction of a bank appointed receiver since August as a result of the company's liquidity crisis, had hoped that the company would receive a £2m contract to build a new passenger ferry to operate between the mainland and the Isles of Scilly.

But yesterday at an extraordinary general meeting of the Isles of Scilly Steamship Co, it was decided to place the contract with the more established Appledore Shipbuilders.

Mr Rodney Ward, the steamship company's chairman, said after the meeting that shareholders had considered a number of tenders for the contract to replace the existing vessel, including Drypool. But the tender from the North Devon-based Appledore company had been more attractive in terms of both price and delivery.

Construction of the new vessel, scheduled to enter service in the spring of 1977, is being supported by the Department of the Environment in the form of a £1m repayable grant to the company.

There had been hopes that the Government might see fit to divert the order to Drypool, which is currently working on a series of about a dozen ships, including supply boats for the North Sea.

State will pay £250m to pits' pension fund

By Our Energy Correspondent

A £250m contribution to the miners' pension scheme is to be made by the Government over the next 20 years. Provision for the state aid is contained in the National Coal Board (Finance) Bill published yesterday.

The proposed legislation will implement the Government's long-term assistance to the coal industry made by the Government last year. The Bill will also give the NCB increased borrowing powers, and extend the Government's powers to make grants to the Board for the stocking of coal or coke.

Increased borrowing powers are vital if the NCB is to implement its proposed £600m additional capital investment programme aimed at increasing output and sinking new pits over the next 10 years. The Bill increases the statutory borrowing limit of £700m to £1,100m.

For this purpose there will be periodic reviews, probably each year, which will also take into account the state of the national funds and of the NCB's finances.

Help for the NCB in financing excess stocks of coal at power stations and steel works is also proposed.

The Government has introduced its promised Bill to exclude the provisions of the Moneylenders Acts from applying to loans made by the Crown Agents.

This was made necessary when earlier this year certain parties who owed money to the Agents threatened to challenge their right to claim repayment on the grounds that the Agents were neither licensed moneylenders under the terms of the Moneylenders Acts nor a bank.

Had this been brought before the courts, it could have involved a lengthy legal battle during which time the Agents' financial position would have grown steadily worse. The present Bill—largely a formality—puts the matter beyond any doubt.

The maximum British liability would be £1,600m SDRs (about £917m). Britain would be able to draw this amount with the approval of two-thirds of OECD members, and could draw up to twice this sum if agreed by a 90 per cent vote. Larger sums might be available if all members agreed.

The OECD Support Fund Bill, published yesterday, would put into effect Britain's acceptance of the scheme, set up in Paris in May.

The maximum British liability would be £1,600m SDRs (about £917m). Britain would be able to draw this amount with the approval of two-thirds of OECD members, and could draw up to twice this sum if agreed by a 90 per cent vote. Larger sums might be available if all members agreed.

The OECD Support Fund Bill, published yesterday, would put into effect Britain's acceptance of the scheme, set up in Paris in May.

The maximum British liability would be £1,600m SDRs (about £917m). Britain would be able to draw this amount with the approval of two-thirds of OECD members, and could draw up to twice this sum if agreed by a 90 per cent vote. Larger sums might be available if all members agreed.

The OECD Support Fund Bill, published yesterday, would put into effect Britain's acceptance of the scheme, set up in Paris in May.

The maximum British liability would be £1,600m SDRs (about £917m). Britain would be able to draw this amount with the approval of two-thirds of OECD members, and could draw up to twice this sum if agreed by a 90 per cent vote. Larger sums might be available if all members agreed.

The OECD Support Fund Bill, published yesterday, would put into effect Britain's acceptance of the scheme, set up in Paris in May.

The maximum British liability would be £1,600m SDRs (about £917m). Britain would be able to draw this amount with the approval of two-thirds of OECD members, and could draw up to twice this sum if agreed by a 90 per cent vote. Larger sums might be available if all members agreed.

The OECD Support Fund Bill, published yesterday, would put into effect Britain's acceptance of the scheme, set up in Paris in May.

The maximum British liability would be £1,600m SDRs (about £917m). Britain would be able to draw this amount with the approval of two-thirds of OECD members, and could draw up to twice this sum if agreed by a 90 per cent vote. Larger sums might be available if all members agreed.

The OECD Support Fund Bill, published yesterday, would put into effect Britain's acceptance of the scheme, set up in Paris in May.

The maximum British liability would be £1,600m SDRs (about £917m). Britain would be able to draw this amount with the approval of two-thirds of OECD members, and could draw up to twice this sum if agreed by a 90 per cent vote. Larger sums might be available if all members agreed.

The OECD Support Fund Bill, published yesterday, would put into effect Britain's acceptance of the scheme, set up in Paris in May.

The maximum British liability would be £1,600m SDRs (about £917m). Britain would be able to draw this amount with the approval of two-thirds of OECD members, and could draw up to twice this sum if agreed by a 90 per cent vote. Larger sums might be available if all members agreed.

The OECD Support Fund Bill, published yesterday, would put into effect Britain's acceptance of the scheme, set up in Paris in May.

The maximum British liability would be £1,600m SDRs (about £917m). Britain would be able to draw this amount with the approval of two-thirds of OECD members, and could draw up to twice this sum if agreed by a 90 per cent vote. Larger sums might be available if all members agreed.

The OECD Support Fund Bill, published yesterday, would put into effect Britain's acceptance of the scheme, set up in Paris in May.

The maximum British liability would be £1,600m SDRs (about £917m). Britain would be able to draw this amount with the approval of two-thirds of OECD members, and could draw up to twice this sum if agreed by a 90 per cent vote. Larger sums might be available if all members agreed.

The OECD Support Fund Bill, published yesterday, would put into effect Britain's acceptance of the scheme, set up in Paris in May.

The maximum British liability would be £1,600m SDRs (about £917m). Britain would be able to draw this amount with the approval of two-thirds of OECD members, and could draw up to twice this sum if agreed by a 90 per cent vote. Larger sums might be available if all members agreed.

The OECD Support Fund Bill, published yesterday, would put into effect Britain's acceptance of the scheme, set up in Paris in May.

The maximum British liability would be £1,600m SDRs (about £917m). Britain would be able to draw this amount with the approval of two-thirds of OECD members, and could draw up to twice this sum if agreed by a 90 per cent vote. Larger sums might be available if all members agreed.

The OECD Support Fund Bill, published yesterday, would put into effect Britain's acceptance of the scheme, set up in Paris in May.

The maximum British liability would be £1,600m SDRs (about £917m). Britain would be able to draw this amount with the approval of two-thirds of OECD members, and could draw up to twice this sum if agreed by a 90 per cent vote. Larger sums might be available if all members agreed.

The OECD Support Fund Bill, published yesterday, would put into effect Britain's acceptance of the scheme, set up in Paris in May.

The maximum British liability would be £1,600m SDRs (about £917m). Britain would be able to draw this amount with the approval of two-thirds of OECD members, and could draw up to twice this sum if agreed by a 90 per cent vote. Larger sums might be available if all members agreed.

The OECD Support Fund Bill, published yesterday, would put into effect Britain's acceptance of the scheme, set up in Paris in May.

The maximum British liability would be £1,600m SDRs (about £917m). Britain would be able to draw this amount with the approval of two-thirds of OECD members, and could draw up to twice this sum if agreed by a 90 per cent vote. Larger sums might be available if all members agreed.

The OECD Support Fund Bill, published yesterday, would put into effect Britain's acceptance of the scheme, set up in Paris in May.

The maximum British liability would be £1,600m SDRs (about £917m). Britain would be able to draw this amount with the approval of two-thirds of OECD members, and could draw up to twice this sum if agreed by a 90 per cent vote. Larger sums might be available if all members agreed.

The OECD Support Fund Bill, published yesterday, would put into effect Britain's acceptance of the scheme, set up in Paris in May.

The maximum British liability would be £1,600m SDRs (about £917m). Britain would be able to draw this amount with the approval of two-thirds of OECD members, and could draw up to twice this sum if agreed by a 90 per cent vote. Larger sums might be available if all members agreed.

The OECD Support Fund Bill, published yesterday, would put into effect Britain's acceptance of the scheme, set up in Paris in May.

The maximum British liability would be £1,600m SDRs (about £917m). Britain would be able to draw this amount with the approval of two-thirds of OECD members, and could draw up to twice this sum if agreed by a 90 per cent vote. Larger sums might be available if all members agreed.

The OECD Support Fund Bill, published yesterday, would put into effect Britain's acceptance of the scheme, set up in Paris in May.

The maximum British liability would be £1,600m SDRs (about £917m). Britain would be able to draw this amount with the approval of two-thirds of OECD members, and could draw up to twice this sum if agreed by a 90 per cent vote. Larger sums might be available if all members agreed.

The OECD Support Fund Bill, published yesterday, would put into effect Britain's acceptance of the scheme, set up in Paris in May.

The maximum British liability would be £1,600m SDRs (about £917m). Britain would be able to draw this amount with the approval of two-thirds of OECD members, and could draw up to twice this sum if agreed by a 90 per cent vote. Larger sums might be available if all members agreed.

The OECD Support Fund Bill, published yesterday, would put into effect Britain's acceptance of the scheme, set up in Paris in May.

The maximum British liability would be £1,600m SDRs (about £917m). Britain would be able to draw this amount with the approval of two-thirds of OECD members, and could draw up to twice this sum if agreed by a 90 per cent vote. Larger sums might be available if all members agreed.

The OECD Support Fund Bill, published yesterday, would put into effect Britain's acceptance of the scheme, set up in Paris in May.

The maximum British liability would be £1,600m SDRs (about £917m). Britain would be able to draw this amount with the approval of two-thirds of OECD members, and could draw up to twice this sum if agreed by a 90 per cent vote. Larger sums might be available if all members agreed.

The OECD Support Fund Bill, published yesterday, would put into effect Britain's acceptance of the scheme, set up in Paris in May.

The maximum British liability would be £1,600m SDRs (about £917m). Britain would be able to draw this amount with the approval of two-thirds of OECD members, and could draw up to twice this sum if agreed by a 90 per cent vote. Larger sums might be available if all members agreed.

The OECD Support Fund Bill, published yesterday, would put into effect Britain's acceptance of the scheme, set up in Paris in May.

The maximum British liability would be £1,600m SDRs (about £917m). Britain would be able to draw this amount with the approval of two-thirds of OECD members, and could draw up to twice this sum if agreed by a 90 per cent vote. Larger sums might be available if all members agreed.

The OECD Support Fund Bill, published yesterday, would put into effect Britain's acceptance of the scheme, set up in Paris in May.

The maximum British liability would be £1,600m SDRs (about £917m). Britain would be able to draw this amount with the approval of two-thirds of OECD members, and could draw up to twice this sum if agreed by a 90 per cent vote. Larger sums might be available if all members agreed.

The OECD Support Fund Bill, published yesterday, would put into effect Britain's acceptance of the scheme, set up in Paris in May.

The maximum British liability would be £1,600m SDRs (about £917m). Britain would be able to draw this amount with the approval of two-thirds of OECD members, and could draw up to twice this sum if agreed by a 90 per cent vote. Larger sums might be available if all members agreed.

The OECD Support Fund Bill, published yesterday, would put into effect Britain's acceptance of the scheme, set up in Paris in May.

The maximum British liability would be £1,600m SDRs (about £917m). Britain would be able to draw this amount with the approval of two-thirds of OECD members, and could draw up to twice this sum if agreed by a 90 per cent vote. Larger sums might be available if all members agreed.

Further points to the meeting were given by Professor Kenneth Alexander, chairman of state-owned Govan Shipbuilders, who gave warning that the

Government would have to take urgent action in the next two months to help shipbuilders.

Speaking after a launch from the company's yard, he said that last year three-quarters of the new ship tonnage bought by British shipowners had been built in foreign shipyards.

Asked how urgent the action from the Government should be, he said: "I am talking about decisions well before the middle of next year—in the next two months." Govan's present order book stretches forward for the next two years but the volume of orders was not sufficient to provide full employment over that period.

Sir Eric Yarrow, chairman of Yarrow (Shipbuilders) on the

Clyde, underlined the views of many of his colleagues on the prospect of nationalization when he called for better compensation terms and the minimum amount of interference from a nationalized body. He was speaking after the launch of a new Royal Navy frigate.

Meanwhile, more trouble is brewing at the Belfast shipyard of Harland & Wolff, which although under state control, was not part of the nationalized British Shipbuilders. It was claimed yesterday that about 1,000 of the 10,000 workers are to lose their jobs under a management plan which has been put to trade union leaders. The company later denied the claim.

Further points to the meeting were given by Professor Kenneth Alexander, chairman of state-owned Govan Shipbuilders, who gave warning that the

Government would have to take urgent action in the next two months to help shipbuilders.

Speaking after a launch from the company's yard, he said that last year three-quarters of the new ship tonnage bought by British shipowners had been built in foreign shipyards.

Asked how urgent the action from the Government should be, he said: "I am talking about decisions well before the middle of next year—in the next two months." Govan's present order book stretches forward for the next two years but the volume of orders was not sufficient to provide full employment over that period.

Sir Eric Yarrow, chairman of Yarrow (Shipbuilders) on the

Clyde, underlined the views of many of his colleagues on the prospect of nationalization when he called for better compensation terms and the minimum amount of interference from a nationalized body. He was speaking after the launch of a new Royal Navy frigate.

Meanwhile, more trouble is brewing at the Belfast shipyard of Harland & Wolff, which although under state control, was not part of the nationalized British Shipbuilders. It was claimed yesterday that about 1,000 of the 10,000 workers are to lose their jobs under a management plan which has been put to trade union leaders. The company later denied the claim.

Further points to the meeting were given by Professor Kenneth Alexander, chairman of state-owned Govan Shipbuilders, who gave warning that the

Government would have to take urgent action in the next two months to help shipbuilders.

Speaking after a launch from the company's yard, he said that last year three-quarters of the new ship tonnage bought by British shipowners had been built in foreign shipyards.

Asked how urgent the action from the Government should be, he said: "I am talking about decisions well before the middle of next year—in the next two months." Govan's present order book stretches forward for the next two years but the volume of orders was not sufficient to provide full employment over that period.

Sir Eric Yarrow, chairman of Yarrow (Shipbuilders) on the

Clyde, underlined the views of many of his colleagues on the prospect of nationalization when he called for better compensation terms and the minimum amount of interference from a nationalized body. He was speaking after the launch of a new Royal Navy frigate.

Meanwhile, more trouble is brewing at the Belfast shipyard of Harland & Wolff, which although under state control, was not part of the nationalized British Shipbuilders. It was claimed yesterday that about 1,000 of the 10,000 workers are to lose their jobs under a management plan which has been put to trade union leaders. The company later denied the claim.

Further points to the meeting were given by Professor Kenneth Alexander, chairman of state-owned Govan Shipbuilders, who gave warning that the

Government would have to take urgent action in the next two months to help shipbuilders.

Speaking after a launch from the company's yard, he said that last year three-quarters of the new ship tonnage bought by British shipowners had been built in foreign shipyards.

Asked how urgent the action from the Government should be, he said: "I am talking about decisions well before the middle of next year—in the next two months." Govan's present order book stretches forward for the next two years but the volume of orders was not sufficient to provide full employment over that period.

Sir Eric Yarrow, chairman of Yarrow (Shipbuilders) on the

Clyde, underlined the views of many of his colleagues on the prospect of nationalization when he called for better compensation terms and the minimum amount of interference from a nationalized body. He was speaking after the launch of a new Royal Navy frigate.

Meanwhile, more trouble is brewing at the Belfast shipyard of Harland & Wolff, which although under state control, was not part of the nationalized British Shipbuilders. It was claimed yesterday that about 1,000 of the 10,000 workers are to lose their jobs under a management plan which has been put to trade union leaders. The company later denied the claim.

Further points to the meeting were given by Professor Kenneth Alexander, chairman of state-owned Govan Shipbuilders, who gave warning that the

Government would have to take urgent action in the next two months to help shipbuilders.

Speaking after a launch from the company's yard, he said that last year three-quarters of the new ship tonnage bought by British shipowners had been built in foreign shipyards.

Asked how urgent the action from the Government should be, he said: "I am talking about decisions well before the middle of next year—in the next two months." Govan's present order book stretches forward for the next two years but the volume of orders was not sufficient to provide full employment over that period.

Sir Eric Yarrow, chairman of Yarrow (Shipbuilders) on the

Clyde, underlined the views of many of his colleagues on the prospect of nationalization when he called for better compensation terms and the minimum amount of interference from a nationalized body. He was speaking after the launch of a new Royal Navy frigate.

Meanwhile, more trouble is brewing at the Belfast shipyard of Harland & Wolff, which although under state control, was not part of the nationalized British Shipbuilders. It was claimed yesterday that about 1,000 of the 10,000 workers are to lose their jobs under a management plan which has been put to trade union leaders. The company later denied the claim.

Further points to the meeting were given by Professor Kenneth Alexander, chairman of state-owned Govan Shipbuilders, who gave warning that the

Government would have to take urgent action in the next two months to help shipbuilders.

Speaking after a launch from the company's yard, he said that last year three-quarters of the new ship tonnage bought by British shipowners had been built in foreign shipyards.

Asked how urgent the action from the Government should be, he said: "I am talking about decisions well before the middle of next year—in the next two months." Govan's present order book stretches forward for the next two years but the volume of orders was not sufficient to provide full employment over that period.

Sir Eric Yarrow, chairman of Yarrow (Shipbuilders) on the

Clyde, underlined the views of many of his colleagues on the prospect of nationalization when he called for better compensation terms and the minimum amount of interference from a nationalized body. He was speaking after the launch of a new Royal Navy frigate.

Meanwhile, more trouble is brewing at the Belfast shipyard of Harland & Wolff, which although under state control, was not part of the nationalized British Shipbuilders. It was claimed yesterday that about 1,000 of the 10,000 workers are to lose their jobs under a management plan which has been put to trade union leaders. The company later denied the claim.

Further points to the meeting were given by Professor Kenneth Alexander, chairman of state-owned Govan Shipbuilders, who gave warning that the

Government would have to take urgent action in the next two months to help shipbuilders.

Speaking after a launch from the company's yard, he said that last year three-quarters of the new ship tonnage bought by British shipowners had been built in foreign shipyards.

Asked how urgent the action from the Government should be, he said: "I am talking about decisions well before the middle of next year—in the next two months." Govan's present order book stretches forward for the next two years but the volume of orders was not sufficient to provide full employment over that period.

Sir Eric Yarrow, chairman of Yarrow (Shipbuilders) on the

Clyde, underlined the views of many of his colleagues on the prospect of nationalization when he called for better compensation terms and the minimum amount of interference from a nationalized body. He was speaking after the launch of a new Royal Navy frigate.

Meanwhile, more trouble is brewing at the Belfast shipyard of Harland & Wolff, which although under state control, was not part of the nationalized British Shipbuilders. It was claimed yesterday that about 1,000 of the 10,000 workers are to lose their jobs under a management plan which has been put to trade union leaders. The company later denied the claim.

Further points to the meeting were given by Professor Kenneth Alexander, chairman of state-owned Govan Shipbuilders, who gave warning that the

Government would have to take urgent action in the next two months to help shipbuilders.

Speaking after a launch from the company's yard, he said that last year three-quarters of the new ship tonnage bought by British shipowners had been built in foreign shipyards.

Asked how urgent the action from the Government should be, he said: "I am talking about decisions well before the middle of next year—in the next two months." Govan's present order book stretches forward for the next two years but the volume of orders was not sufficient to provide full employment over that period.

Sir Eric Yarrow, chairman of Yarrow (Shipbuilders) on the

Clyde, underlined the views of many of his colleagues on the prospect of nationalization when he called for better compensation terms and the minimum amount of interference from a nationalized body. He was speaking after the launch of a new Royal Navy frigate.

Meanwhile, more trouble is brewing at the Belfast shipyard of Harland & Wolff, which although under state control, was not part of the nationalized British Shipbuilders. It was claimed yesterday that about 1,000 of the 10,000 workers are to lose their jobs under a management plan which has been put to trade union leaders. The company later denied the claim.

Further points to the meeting were given by Professor Kenneth Alexander, chairman of state-owned Govan Shipbuilders, who gave warning that the

Government would have to take urgent action in the next two months to help shipbuilders.

Speaking after a launch from the company's yard, he said that last year three-quarters of the new ship tonnage bought by British shipowners had been built in foreign shipyards.

Asked how urgent the action from the Government should be, he said: "I

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

and Securities ploughs its own furrow

figures from Land leave all the ques- the property sector e unanswered. But tablish beyond doubt in which the group at were sold during at values which on did not differ from rch valuation; but asking for the state et as a whole in the months since the in question were the only type for e has been good as is, not merely e traditional sense but rack-rented as

as worth another nd, the group will e 578m after tax ations. This, with eeds of the July e leave over 10 e development po- elimate its over- mething over £20m

nents, it seems, are ection for any with Landis still ar of any plunee evelopment. Mean- up's income po- ly, with an over- to in over the y- iding of the rent some extra from -although Landis ne from general a

on the forecast ermitted increase end the group's d yield only 3.6 ey are standing at tle over 20 net asset value

impressive the illo there must e whether their sustained when repossessing a satory situation buy is a vote of i it is still too that.

76 (1974-75) £274m
£8.71m (£6.92m)
£3.31p (2.34p)

patents

ad of the market relative perform- rear, the Beecham s not shown much e latest market does there seem suppose that, the ng to show rela- while the market upward tack. For e that first-half of 26 per cent d up by a second ment of, say, the prospective 12p is still in the and the yield a cent.

market that has e slightly appre- over the expiry dlin patents in e had some better first half to end- eures to celebrat a domestic end of as performed par-, with an excep- summer for the e helping to cap very from the de- trance in the riod of 1974. Nor is wholly content, its United King- still to be far too e kind of cash would like to see

seems clear that rowth in United is likely to be late pace than in six months the continues to do armaceutical side owing in both the and Japan, while ducts have pro-



Mr. G. J. Wilkins, chairman of Beecham Group: hot summer helped drink sales.

duced good results in Germany, Nigeria and South America. Recent exchange rates, moreover, there should be a useful year-end bonus in sterling terms, while next year should see the benefit of any pick-up in the world economy. But at this stage it is hard to see the market favouring the traditional defensive hedge in preference to the cyclical.

Interim: 1975-76 (1974-75)
Capitalization £479m
Sales £252m (£202m)
Pre-tax profits £266m (£27.8m)
Dividend gross 4.02p (3.66p)

Wheatstheaf

Hypermarket ambitions

Wheatstheaf Distribution's profits were up at the half-year stage by 58 per cent on turnover up by 27 per cent, but the comparative period of last year had been unduly depressed by price controls and the costs of opening a new hypermarket at Eastleigh. Market expectations had thus already been pitched high and, given the forecast that the second half turnover growth will be slowing, the shares were marked 10p lower to 163p.

In fact the extra four-month contribution from the Eastleigh hypermarket has served to push up the Carrefour contribution to turnover from 8.3 per cent to 11.5 per cent, and after reaching the break-even point during the first half, the overall operation should move into profit in the second. Thereafter, it looks as though the 70,000 sq ft Minworth Carrefour, for which permission was recently obtained, will be in operation towards the end of next year or early in 1977, and there is a good chance that a further and bigger Carrefour may get the go-ahead in Bristol.

In the meantime, however, the shares are already looking forward well into the future, yielding a prospective 4.8 per cent, and given the handsome performance so far this year it would be unwise to expect too much of the shares just now.

Interim 1975-76 (1974-75)
Capitalization £21.4m
Sales £140m (£110m)
Pre-tax profits £1.6m (£1.01m)
Dividend gross 3.08p (2.51p)

Renold

Recession damage

Power transmission specialist, Renold, has had a solid growth record stemming mainly from its thriving overseas business. Immunity from the recession this time round was too much to hope for, but interim results to end-September show that it has come more badly adrift

than expected. Equally worry- ing, the worst is not over with even the company's capital-half outlook couched darkly with indications that it may have to go on producing for stock.

Difficulties in getting price increases through, especially enough to offset cost pressures have played havoc with margins and coupled with an element of customer destocking, trading profits at home are down 25 per cent to £3.1m. Within that, the lighter end of the business in the gear and chain divisions has fared rather worse than the heavier end which has had diesel engines and North Sea activity to lean on.

While the order book still looks reasonably healthy as a result of the overspill from last year, these orders could just as easily melt away; certainly there has been no sign of any improvement in demand so far this half. If that is indeed the case, much of the proceeds from this summer's £8m rights issue could be required to fund stocks instead of going into capital investment. And there is every chance that the share price will be charged up to £12.5m in the first half—exceeding last year's £12m.

Falling 12p to 138p on the results, Renold still looks vulnerable on a prospective p/e ratio of the order of 10. But as a favourite second-line engineer among the income-hungry institutions the prospective yield of 7.7 per cent should give support, even if there are better engineering buys around at the moment.

Interim: 1975-76 (1974-75)
Capitalization £55.7m
Sales £51.7m (£41.6m)
Pre-tax profits £5.23m (£6.46m)
Dividend gross 3.85p (3.73p)

Nat Carbonising

Lossmakers eliminated

National Carbonising's first half trading performance was disappointing but the market took comfort from the news that lossmakers within the group have been dealt with, and the shares closed 1p higher at 20p. A £12m fall in turnover reflects reduced sales in vehicle distribution, owing to supply problems. Rexco and coke sales held up in many terms though not by volume and that was what caused most of the impact on profits. Solid fuel production is volume sensitive and at present the recession is badly affecting both domestic and industrial demand, for exports as well as home consumption. It will be January, when the restructuring season starts, before one can gauge the winter prospects for solid fuel though transport, vehicle distribution and engineering profits appear to be on an improving trend.

Meanwhile, the loss-making coking plants at Rotherham and Barnsley have cost just under £2m in write-offs and terminal costs, after redundancies that could save Natcarb around £1m a year in wage costs. Tax relief and a £285,000 clawback of provisions against disposal of the plant business reduces the exceptional losses, which come out at just £438,000 after the capitalisation of £463,000 of North Sea costs. The impact of all this on the balance sheet is to reduce reserves to just £149,000 while share premiums and goodwill look like being reduced by a further £5.5m after closure of the coking plants. In the light of this, it is just as well that Natcarb's North Sea outstanding commitments now stand at only £242,000 and no surprise that the interim dividend has again been passed. Even so, the shares are again an interesting speculation.

Interim: 1975-76 (1974-75)
Capitalization £2.33m
Sales £16.89m (£17.36m)
Pre-tax profits £103,000 (£145,000)
Dividend gross nil (nil)

Success in world markets has brought Japanese car makers many problems. Maurice Corina, just back from Tokyo, reports

Japan on trade tightrope

This year, around 100,000 British motorists will have bought cars made on the other side of the globe. Demand outstrips supply, but model ranges such as Cherry, Sunny, Camelia, and Mazda are becoming as familiar on our streets as home-produced rivals. So much so that pressure for import controls has grown to a point where the Government is seriously considering some official action.

I have just returned from Japan after studying the source of supply. No-one who has seen the Japanese speedsters, with their aerodynamic dash around car bodies, or the other equipment, can doubt the ferocity and efficiency of Japanese car manufacture. Just 13 years ago, their output was less than 300,000 cars. Now they have the capacity to turn out over 4,500,000 cars plus 2,600,000 vans and trucks a year. It is a staggering achievement of machines and intensely loyal workers.

Besides securing 99 per cent of the home market, companies such as Nissan, Toyota, Honda, Mitsubishi, and Isuzu, Kogyo have dispersed their world markets annually from fleets of car-carrying ships where once only the Americans and Europeans fought for sales supremacy.

With the European Commission and the British Government have expressed concern about levels at which Japanese cars are arriving. In 1974, Japan shipped 386,727 motor vehicles to Europe, a record which the figure for this year will be higher. The fastest rate of growth has been in the United Kingdom—88,789 vehicles in 1973, 96,195 last year, and over 100,000 likely this year.

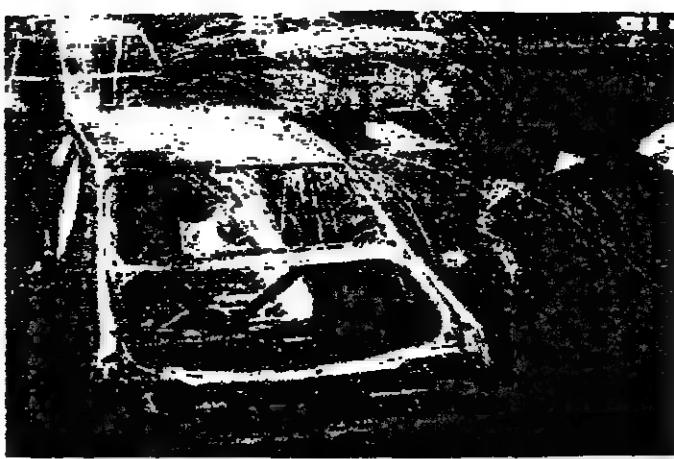
There is a worry that the United Kingdom market is being distorted, but any fair examination of Britain's imports will show that continental producers are mainly responsible for the astonishing growth in foreign car sales here. The problem is that British Leyland's future hope is to secure a bigger share of the European market, and the going will be harder with a more vigorous Japanese presence.

There is a suspicion that Japan is taking a loss on European operations to establish a market foothold, covering this with her home sales and high trade elsewhere, including the United States.

Last October, Japan's Industrial Structure Council forecast that her producer market is to increase four-fold the present total vehicle export to 3,330,000 units by 1985. The measure of this staggering figure is that it is more than four times the present entire annual output of British cars and trucks.

Against her total exports, Japan's shipments into Britain look paltry. But in many countries, including Britain, it has been the speed of increase and the impact on import bills that prompted every other car concern in a world recession, when both American and European car makers are wracked by financial difficulties, the sight of Japan actually raising exports and earning profits can only be alarming.

In Britain, Mr Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, has called the rate of growth in car imports "unacceptable" and the state has gone to the aid of British Leyland. Australia imposed restrictions and won itself local assembly. Now the



United States is investigating allegations of dumping by the Japanese.

What cannot be challenged is the sheer efficiency of the Japanese car industry. Wages and conditions are comparable with those in the West, but what is very different is the rate of capital investment per head and the constant pains in productivity.

Consider, for example, Nissan Motor's plant at Tochigi. Here some £163m has been invested over the past seven years, and just over 5,000 assembly workers turn out 29,000 cars a month. It has never had a strike since the plant's establishment in 1968, planned and designed with union collaboration. Even now labour is being reduced and more machinery ordered. Men are not sacked, but redeployed.

There is the same massive investment at other plants, while huge sums are also devoted to the distributive and general marketing systems. Nissan's Hommoku wharf, where cars are loaded at break-neck speeds with cars for 120 markets, is only eight years old and handles for an investment of £16m, roughly the equivalent of the entire export of the British car industry annually. Another port facility is planned to cope with growth of trade.

To see it all is to put in some perspective the allegations that Japan is dumping cars on the British market. The issue has to be considered with more care. Why have British motorists chosen 100,000 Japanese cars this year and failed to search their conscience as urged by Mr Shore, who has also been to Nissan? Those cars have come across oceans (with parts following by the Trans-Siberian railway) to compete on price and quality against models made near motorways.

Every labour dispute and every delivery delay in the British industry has made it that little bit easier for the importer, including the Fiat, Ford, Volkswagen and Volvo dealers.

Whatever the reasons, Japan has made its biggest European sales impact in Britain and now the Department of Trade is locked in negotiations to clarify future import policy, helped by negotiations next month or January between the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders and the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association.

Meanwhile, there is some restraint in current shipments by Japanese suppliers, no doubt fearful of selective import controls and now beginning to look away from hostile European governments towards the Middle East and Africa as new sources of export growth and possible local assembly.

The Japanese car maker is baffled by the hostility, the rooms of which go deep because Japan is a far away country that outsiders every other car maker is nourished by a highly protected domestic market and the best of Western technology. Government and industry are umbilically linked and the outsider seeking entrance to the Japanese market place can easily sense some conspiracy to keep them out.

Car importers, with a miserable 1 per cent of the Japanese market, concentrate on prestige cars and see no future for mass small car imports unless rival

manufacturers can dramatically bring down prices and invest heavily in dealer networks. Both British Leyland's own distributor and Japan's largest import distributor told me that imports can be raised by concentration on larger models such as Jaguars and Rovers.

British Leyland is reexamining the situation and may yet be encouraged to try harder, and to divert some of its higher ranges of vehicles to Japan. There are many problems, not least of which must be the tough anti-dumping controls now being imposed on cars sold in Japan, a much polluted country whose skill in industrial planning is belied by its filthy environment and bad housing. Some concessions on testing imported cars may, however, soon be made.

The message from the car makers of Japan is that Britain should sell more Scotch whisky (one hotel I visited charges £3 a nip), golf clubs, suits (Japan's main car spokesman proudly wears English cloth, chocolate biscuits, and other things). To impose import controls on their cars could only hold back a developing business in such things. To sell more British vehicles in Japan requires substantial investment and a matching efficiency in car manufacture in Britain. New models and assured supply are the best ways to counter import competition, and the same applies to exports. The troubles of British Leyland and Chrysler cannot be laid at Japan's feet and recent sobering events in our car industry may yet prompt the necessary reorganization, demanning, and investment for survival.

For their part, Japanese car makers might offer some temporary breathing space by appropriate moderation of their sales effort in European markets. In Britain, Datsun UK has behaved well in recent months. They need not apologize for their efficiency in manufacture and selling, but some acceptance of the case for orderly marketing will do wonders for goodwill.

On the threshold of System X

When in a loss situation, one closely examines research and development. So far, the Post Office board take the view that to react by cutting R & D is not right. We are maintaining R & D at present levels.

Behind this remark, made in an interview earlier this week by Mr James Merriman, Post Office board member for technology, lies the fact that the lead-time between a telecommunications idea and its application can be as long as eight or nine years.

And, by implication, Mr Merriman's comment means that the Post Office has taken a judgment on the prospects of recovery from the present economic depression. On past experience, when the recovery comes, it will mean a rapid demand for more telecommunications services.

The Post Office's decision to maintain its R & D spending, and in particular to move forward in a major programme towards the computer-based "System X" network for the 1980s and 1990s, follows a thorough reappraisal.

"We've looked at each of our research projects, about 700 of them in all, critically," Mr Merriman says, "to determine if it is pay-off time and its pay-off amount, in relation to the reappraised needs of growth and demand."

"It may well be that, to respond to market pressures and industrial needs, we shall put more resources into exchange development."

In methods of transmission, this sort of assessment is likely to mean priority for "conventional" (though improved) cable systems, while the development of new techniques such as waveguides and optical fibre transmission is slowed down.

This does not mean that the Post Office is abandoning these new techniques, which promise an enormous increase in capacity for the future. But it appears, in present circumstances, that their pay-off will be delayed three or four years, and so the overall R & D programme is being adjusted to reflect this.

Certainly a substantial effort is going into improving the existing telecommunications network, in parallel with the more exciting new developments leading towards System X.

Examples of both types of research have been on display this week at the Post Office's new £11m research centre at Marleham Heath, Suffolk, which is to be opened by the Queen today.

At present research employs about 1,700 people and takes

about £10m of the corporation's £27m annual R & D budget. The other two main R & D elements are telecommunications development, employing about 1,400 people; and telecommunications systems strategy, with 400 people.

In parallel with the Post Office work, British industry's telecommunications R & D amounts to between £30m and £40m a year, including £7m to £10m under Post Office contracts. As reported yesterday, a group of significant new development contracts for System X are expected to be placed soon.

Quite apart from the general desirability of close collaboration from the beginning between the Post Office and industry in the development of System X, the sheer scale of the project makes this essential.

It will take five to seven years to complete development; it may cost between £50m and £100m.

And what exactly is System X?

The Post Office calls it "a fresh range of switching and associated systems using new computer-based microelectronic technology" which is to be introduced in the 1980s.

If successful, it should give the Post Office a more advanced, effective and flexible network, and industry a range of attractive products for export.

In essence, System X will be assembled from standard, modular elements—covering switching, transmission and control. By arranging these elements or subsystems in different combinations, various services can be provided.

Parts of the system will be controlled by digital processors (alias computers), with provision for small local exchanges to be controlled remotely. The GEC Mark 28L has been selected as the main processor for the system.

In preparation for the forthcoming development contracts with industry, the Post Office is monitoring all aspects of development—from research to manufacture—more closely than ever before. This goes far beyond agreeing the main design principles of the system.

In particular, the Post Office is looking carefully at manufacturing aspects of the system. "This is a change in our relationship with industry," Mr Merriman concludes.

Kenneth Owen
Technology Correspondent

Should you speculate in commodities futures?

Commodities markets aren't for everyone. To begin with, you need substantial liquid assets. If you consider you are prepared for the risks involved, and are capable of the discipline this kind of investment calls for, it is possible to make substantial short term gains.

Limit losses, let profits run

The key of all successful futures speculation is to limit your losses but let profits run. Many successful traders in commodities make losses on 75% of trades but still show a profit. On the other hand, a beginner can show profits on 75% of trades and still make a net loss.

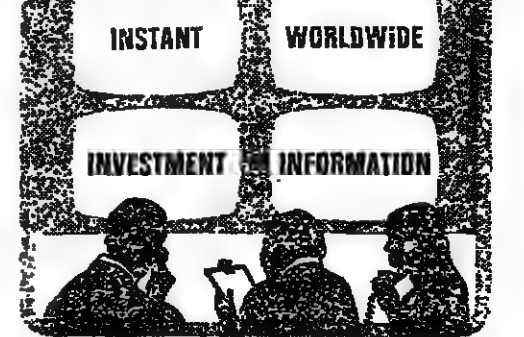
Trade anywhere in the world

Commodities speculators take well-above-average risks. But if you think you have what it takes, come and talk to Merrill Lynch about your plans. Merrill Lynch can operate in every exchange in the world, and is the world's largest commodities futures broker.

The Merrill Lynch commodities news-

wire prints out over 70,000 words a day. It includes news from our own commodities specialists and technical analysis, plus key stories from other commodities wires. Up to the minute reporting helps to keep you abreast of the world's news and market's sentiment.

If you're ready for commodities futures trading and want to discuss it with experienced men, complete and post the coupon or telephone 01-623 2400.



I would like an appointment with a Merrill Lynch commodities Account Executive.

Name _____

Address _____

Telephone _____

MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH
(BROKERS AND DEALERS) LTD Plantation House, Mincing Lane, London EC3M 3DX
Licensed dealer in securities.

T15

Affiliates in Amsterdam, Athens, Barcelona, Beirut, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Cannes, Caracas, Dubai, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Geneva, Hong Kong, Kuala Lumpur, London, Lyons, Madrid, Manila, Mexico City, Panama City, Paris, Rome, Rotterdam, São Paulo, Seoul, Singapore, Taipei, Tokyo, Vienna, Zurich.

Business Diary: Banking on Cooke • Habitat reunion

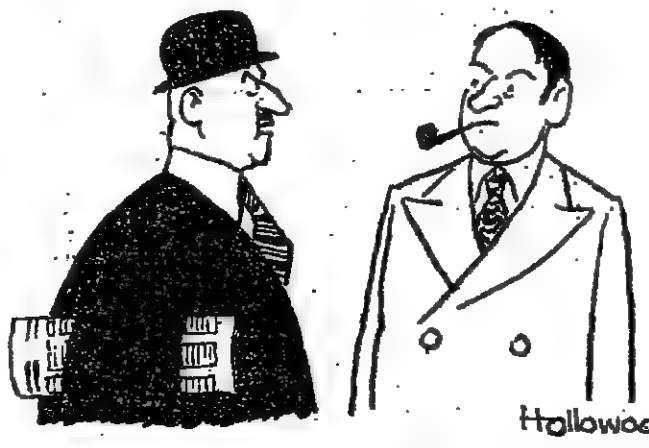
y ways a lonely George Blunden on and Peter Blunden over as head of England's bank in division. Blunden recalled, took in July last year of the secondary when it became a Bank's existing s; sadly inadequate vision task.

Back to start

John Stephenson has decided to return home—which in this case means back to Habitat, and Terence Conran whose brilliant ideas on design and furniture boutiques fitted in so successfully with the aspiring tastes of the 1960s.

In one sense, though, Stephenson has gone further even than Conran in that he stayed on with Ryman Conran and then, of course, Burton Group, whereas Conran, always an individualist, severed his links with the business when he found he couldn't take the big corporation atmosphere and took his ideas and Habitat stores with him.

Stephenson, who was at one time married to Conran's former wife, the journalist Shirley Conran, stayed on first with Ryman—the paper clips busi-



"Why haven't we, like Australia, got a Governor-General with teeth?"

ness—and has latterly been occupying a hot seat at Burton, assistant managing director and marketing director of Burton Menswear, which is apparently known in the trade as "the trousers business."

During his spell in menswear he reckons to have made a decent start on helping to deal with the main Burton problem: the sharp decline in demand for made-to-measure suits. "At least Burton's shops look like today and not like 1940," Robinson points out, and he plans to retain links with Burton Group as a consultant in store development and promotion.

At 43 he rejoins Conran as a main board director of Habitat Holdings and chairman of the group's design consultancy. Conran, designer—a far cry, indeed, from the mid-1950s,

Branching out

On Monday next week, Coutts & Co is to open a new branch in Brompton Road, London, a modest enough event for the banking world at large. But for Coutts, which has not opened a branch for seven years and still will have only 10, it is important both in itself and as heralding a new expansionary phase which will take the bank into areas it has never hitherto contemplated in its 283-year history.

Coutts is about to take an unprecedented step outside its south-eastern stronghold and carry its message—triumphant banking for the well-to-do—to the country.

Such a move comes close to

revolution. The farthest Coutts has moved outside London so far is to Eton, which speaks for itself. But next summer it plans to open a new branch in the provinces each year for the next five years. Bournemouth, Norwich and somewhere in Yorkshire are among other locations under consideration.

Does this mean Coutts is changing its tack and moving down market in an attempt to pick up new business? Not at Elysia's Julian Roberts, head of business development. Coutts has always had a large number of customers outside London, perhaps as many as 25 per cent at the moment, many of whom have never been into a Coutts branch in their lives. Yet the bank reckons about 75 per cent of its potential AB market lies outside London.

Roberts admits the bank is taking a gamble, but believes there are enough wealthy individuals who value the Coutts personal service, despite the relatively high bank charges, to make branches in the provinces viable. The bank will be looking for corporate business, but clearly regards its position at the top end of the private market as its prime selling point.

By sticking to the market it knows well, Roberts says Coutts can avoid any conflict of interest with its giant parent, National Westminster.

Meanwhile, in order to foster closer links with its existing bigger customers in the provinces, Coutts is taking the novel step of putting men on the road to go round and see them and make it clear that the bank is, indeed, interested in their business.

PONTIN'S LIMITED

ANOTHER SATISFACTORY YEAR

The 35th Annual General Meeting was held on 20th November in London. The following are extracts from the circulated statement of the Chairman and Joint Managing Director, Mr. F. W. Pontin:

The Accounts for the year to 31st March 1975 show satisfactory profits before tax despite the problems we encountered for holidays abroad in the 1974 holiday season. The Group profit before taxation amounted to £3,616,880, of which the overseas operations including Jersey, accounted for £543,763.

Agreement has also been reached in principle for the acquisition by your Group of the Prestatyn Holiday Centre in North Wales from The Thomas Cook Group Limited. To finance this acquisition and building programme and to up-date our existing properties, the Directors have decided to raise approximately £3,750,000 by a one for two Rights Issue at par.

Earnings per share this year were 2.32p compared to 2.79p last year and our net asset value now stands at 60.02p per share compared to 18.17p per share ten years ago. The Directors of the Company are confident that the Group is well equipped for this progress to continue, provided always that general economic conditions do not change fundamentally. Preliminary figures for the season just ended indicate that the Company has enjoyed another very successful season with further growth in turnover and profits.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Nearly-halved interim profits jolt market in Selection Trust

By Desmond Quigley

Shares of Selection Trust nose-dived yesterday with the announcement that interim pre-tax profits to September 30 had been almost halved—from £6.9m to £3.5m.

Initially the shares lost 40p, but a later rally left them down 16p at 474p, where they are still selling on a huge multiple of prospective earnings of nearly 22 times.

At attributable level the damage was less severe, thanks to a credit from minorities rather than a debit; but Selection was still £1.5m adrift at £2.1m.

However, contrary to usual practice, Selection is hoping for the second half to contribute higher profits than in the first. Yesterday there were widely differing estimates for the full-year total, but a middle course would seem to be on line with last year's total of £5.1m at attributable level.

Reasons for the mid-term fall were not hard to find. Operating profit was down £1.3m at £3.1m, helped partly because the Mount Newman iron ore project in Australia did not perform as well as expected because of labour disputes.

The Spargoville nickel mine began production in March and lost perhaps £350,000 in the first six months, although there should be a decline in the loss rate in the second half.

Dividend income fell 44 per cent to £1.7m, partly because there was no dividend from Tsumeb—again because of the depressed metals. There was also no dividend this time from Consolidated African Selection which has now been taken over. On the other hand, CAST made little contribution to the group because it has yet to receive dividends from diamond companies in Ghana and Sierra Leone. When the money does come in it should be about £1.2m.

Ocean to sell China stake to Swires for £6m cash

By Peter Elliott

After hinging as much in the annual report, Ocean Transport and Trading has agreed to sell its 50 per cent stake in China Navigation to Swire and Sons for around £6m cash. The deal, scheduled for completion by the end of the year, will give John Swire full control of CN.

China Navigation covers the western Pacific with a fleet of 10 cargo vessels, one passenger liner and several ships under charter. Earlier this year it sold its 31 per cent holding in Cathay Holdings, which in turn owned 60 per cent of Cathay Pacific Airways, because OTT wanted to end its indirect involvement in an overseas airline.

The deal follows an earlier decision that China Navigation's main cargo trades could best be developed by moving to wards full containerisation over the next few years. This will be undertaken in conjunction with Overseas Containers, in which OTT has a 49 per cent stake.

OTT has had a pretty eventful year so far. In May, it repossessed its 226,000-ton super-tanker, Titan, after Mr Hilmar Regsten, the Norwegian magnate failed to meet his charter terms. After protracted negotiations it finally got £3.4m from the Rasksten group for non-payment of charter hire. Then it sold the vessel.

All this followed a jump in last year's pre-tax profits to a record £2.5m. But half-time profits to June slumped from £14.3m to £10.2m, though the board expects current-year figure to match 1973's £19.3m.

Revival at home swings Streeters back to profit

By Ashley Druker

Bouncing back after last full year's loss of £439,000, Streeters of Godalming, civil engineering contractors, made a pre-tax profit of £90,000 for the half to June 30 compared with a loss of £493,000. The board marked the occasion by resuming interim dividends. Turnover in the period increased from £2.9m to £3.65m, and the forecast total of £9m is on the cards, say the directors.

The turnaround of some £533,000 was achieved entirely from fresh contracts within Britain. Generally, the order book is good and with its operations in Scotland and Saudi Arabia now established, the group is in a better trim to deal with the uncertainties of the home market.

The "attributable" in the half amounted to £43,000

(against loss of £493,000), providing earnings a share of 1p, against a loss of 11.5p. Declaring an interim payment of 0.7p gross, the directors add that application will be made to the Treasury for permission to restore the dividend level to that of the record year of 1973 (a total of 2.88p) before the appropriate time to consider a final payment.

The preceding year's loss was blamed chiefly on the cutback in public spending at end-1973. Profits began to come through in the middle of the second half, but too late to make any marked impact. Some of the delays on contracts were lifted and new contracts with price fluctuation clauses secured. The Middle East services contract gave a fillip to orders, which at June 1 stood at £23m compared with £5m some 18 months before.

Re-shaping fillip to Robertson

Thanks to its successful re-shaping, Robertson Foods, the Gillywase jam and marmalade group, recouped last year's second-half downturn with a profit of £1.2m in the six months to September 30. But the shares eased yesterday after the figures.

On turnover up from £19.2m to £21.1m, pre-tax profit advanced from £735,000 to £877,000; the United Kingdom end contributed £520,000 (against £465,000) and overseas £290,000 (£270,000). Per-share earnings came out at 4.02p compared with 3.27p, and the half-time payment goes up from 1.57p to 1.72p gross.

Generally, with the fall in sugar prices passed on to the consumer, demand for preserves is expected to improve. Sales and profitability of other products also went well. Consumer demand actually exceeded productive capacity in the breakfast cereals division, which is to be expanded.

Overall, full-time profits to March 31 should match last year's £2.1m pre-tax.

Bigger loss looms at Humphries Hldgs

Reporting a further loss at half-time to September 30 of £212,000 (against one of £87,000), Humphries Holdings, motion film processors, expects even worse tidings full-time to March 31.

The group earlier forecast that the loss for the current year would be significantly cut from the £917,000 loss in 1974-75 to about £100,000. But much higher-than-forecast losses by Humphries Film Laboratories have continued into the second half, and the predicted loss will now be much steeper. Turnover for the half just past was slightly lower at £4.34m. There is again no interim dividend (the last payment was 1970).

The group is subsidiary of British Electric Traction (75 per cent-owned).

'No funds' for Stibbe shareholders

The receiver and manager appointed to G. Stibbe says that it is apparent that no funds will be available for any payment to shareholders, because of the large amounts owed to creditors.

The directors of the company, a Leicester maker of knitting machinery, called the receiver in over a year ago, after the group had run into a cash crisis.

Thos Locker (Hldgs)

Half-time results to September 30 of Thos Locker (Holdings), a screening and filtration engineer, show an 18 per cent decline at the pre-tax level to £687,000. The board blames higher costs and lower demand, though turnover value rose 10 per cent to £5.94m. The dividend is held at 0.26p. Current order book is "reasonable", but second-half profits are likely to be less than the first.

Wormolds again in red

In the red in the preceding 12 months by £120,000, textile group Wormolds, Walker & Atkinson incurred a steeper loss of £220,000 in the first half to August 31, against a profit of £24,000. The dividend is held at 0.26p. The board blames the loss chiefly on depressed trading conditions in the blanket division. Turnover for the period fell from £3.08m to £2.89m. There is again no interim dividend. Meantime rationalization and re-equipment continue.

Deborah buoyant

In spite of the continued slump in the building industry, all other divisions of Deborah Services, the most recent addition to the over-the-counter market, showed increased profit with an overall pre-tax outcome of £321,000 against £261,000 in the half to September 30. Mr A. L. Britton,

chairman, is confident the group will top its original forecast of £500,000.

On turnover up from £19.2m to £21.1m, pre-tax profit advanced from £735,000 to £877,000; the United Kingdom end contributed £520,000 (against £465,000) and overseas £290,000 (£270,000). Per-share earnings came out at 4.02p compared with 3.27p, and the half-time payment goes up from 1.57p to 1.72p gross.

Generally, with the fall in sugar prices passed on to the consumer, demand for preserves is expected to improve. Sales and profitability of other products also went well. Consumer demand actually exceeded productive capacity in the breakfast cereals division, which is to be expanded.

Overall, full-time profits to March 31 should match last year's £2.1m pre-tax.

Bigger loss looms at Humphries Hldgs

Reporting a further loss at half-time to September 30 of £212,000 (against one of £87,000), Humphries Holdings, motion film processors, expects even worse tidings full-time to March 31.

The group earlier forecast that the loss for the current year would be significantly cut from the £917,000 loss in 1974-75 to about £100,000. But much higher-than-forecast losses by Humphries Film Laboratories have continued into the second half, and the predicted loss will now be much steeper. Turnover for the half just past was slightly lower at £4.34m. There is again no interim dividend (the last payment was 1970).

The group is subsidiary of British Electric Traction (75 per cent-owned).

'No funds' for Stibbe shareholders

The receiver and manager appointed to G. Stibbe says that it is apparent that no funds will be available for any payment to shareholders, because of the large amounts owed to creditors.

The directors of the company, a Leicester maker of knitting machinery, called the receiver in over a year ago, after the group had run into a cash crisis.

Thos Locker (Hldgs)

Half-time results to September 30 of Thos Locker (Holdings), a screening and filtration engineer, show an 18 per cent decline at the pre-tax level to £687,000. The board blames higher costs and lower demand, though turnover value rose 10 per cent to £5.94m. The dividend is held at 0.26p. Current order book is "reasonable", but second-half profits are likely to be less than the first.

Wormolds again in red

In the red in the preceding 12 months by £120,000, textile group Wormolds, Walker & Atkinson incurred a steeper loss of £220,000 in the first half to August 31, against a profit of £24,000. The dividend is held at 0.26p. The board blames the loss chiefly on depressed trading conditions in the blanket division. Turnover for the period fell from £3.08m to £2.89m. There is again no interim dividend. Meantime rationalization and re-equipment continue.

Deborah buoyant

In spite of the continued slump in the building industry, all other divisions of Deborah Services, the most recent addition to the over-the-counter market, showed increased profit with an overall pre-tax outcome of £321,000 against £261,000 in the half to September 30. Mr A. L. Britton,

chairman, is confident the group will top its original forecast of £500,000.

On turnover up from £19.2m to £21.1m, pre-tax profit advanced from £735,000 to £877,000; the United Kingdom end contributed £520,000 (against £465,000) and overseas £290,000 (£270,000). Per-share earnings came out at 4.02p compared with 3.27p, and the half-time payment goes up from 1.57p to 1.72p gross.

Generally, with the fall in sugar prices passed on to the consumer, demand for preserves is expected to improve. Sales and profitability of other products also went well. Consumer demand actually exceeded productive capacity in the breakfast cereals division, which is to be expanded.

Overall, full-time profits to March 31 should match last year's £2.1m pre-tax.

Bigger loss looms at Humphries Hldgs

Reporting a further loss at half-time to September 30 of £212,000 (against one of £87,000), Humphries Holdings, motion film processors, expects even worse tidings full-time to March 31.

The group earlier forecast that the loss for the current year would be significantly cut from the £917,000 loss in 1974-75 to about £100,000. But much higher-than-forecast losses by Humphries Film Laboratories have continued into the second half, and the predicted loss will now be much steeper. Turnover for the half just past was slightly lower at £4.34m. There is again no interim dividend (the last payment was 1970).

The group is subsidiary of British Electric Traction (75 per cent-owned).

'No funds' for Stibbe shareholders

The receiver and manager appointed to G. Stibbe says that it is apparent that no funds will be available for any payment to shareholders, because of the large amounts owed to creditors.

The directors of the company, a Leicester maker of knitting machinery, called the receiver in over a year ago, after the group had run into a cash crisis.

Thos Locker (Hldgs)

Half-time results to September 30 of Thos Locker (Holdings), a screening and filtration engineer, show an 18 per cent decline at the pre-tax level to £687,000. The board blames higher costs and lower demand, though turnover value rose 10 per cent to £5.94m. The dividend is held at 0.26p. Current order book is "reasonable", but second-half profits are likely to be less than the first.

Wormolds again in red

In the red in the preceding 12 months by £120,000, textile group Wormolds, Walker & Atkinson incurred a steeper loss of £220,000 in the first half to August 31, against a profit of £24,000. The dividend is held at 0.26p. The board blames the loss chiefly on depressed trading conditions in the blanket division. Turnover for the period fell from £3.08m to £2.89m. There is again no interim dividend. Meantime rationalization and re-equipment continue.

Deborah buoyant

In spite of the continued slump in the building industry, all other divisions of Deborah Services, the most recent addition to the over-the-counter market, showed increased profit with an overall pre-tax outcome of £321,000 against £261,000 in the half to September 30. Mr A. L. Britton,

MARCHWIEL HOLDINGS LIMITED

Interim Statement

The Directors of Marchwiel Holdings Limited announce the declaration of an interim dividend of 0.820625p per share on the issued Ordinary share capital in respect of the financial year ended 31st October 1975 (1974 - 0.778875p). This interim dividend will be payable on 5th January 1976 to Ordinary Shareholders on the Register at the close of business on 5th December 1975.

It is the current intention of the Board to pay a final dividend on 2nd April 1976 of 1.95p per share which will, together with the interim payment now declared, represent a dividend for the full year of 2.770625p (1974 - 2.59625p) per share. Including the imputed tax credit, this is equivalent to a gross payment of 4.2625p per share (1974 - 3.875p).

The unaudited results for the six months to 30th April 1975 are given below. As intimated in last year's annual report, turnover is significantly ahead of last year but the increase in profit has been affected by bad weather in the early part of the year and losses on two large civil engineering contracts. Although these losses will continue in the second half, the better weather conditions we have enjoyed this summer should adequately compensate.

As far as the order book is concerned, the civil engineering sector is reasonably satisfactory, but there is a shortage of orders for general and industrialised building. Considerable progress has been made with negotiations in the Middle East, and it is hoped that work will have started in two Arab countries by the time this year's annual report is presented.

	Six months to 30.4.75 Unaudited	Six months to 30.4.74 Unaudited	Year ended 31.10.74 Audited
Group Turnover	£6,839	£4,998	£4,999
Net Profit before Tax	2,358	1,809	5,231
Net Profit after Tax	1,132	868	2,716

Controlling
Sir Alfred McAlpine & Son Limited

AYER HITAM TIN DREDGING LIMITED

Extracts from the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. J. G. Richardson, for the year ended 30 June 1975

Although it was expected that the year's production would be similar to that for the 12 months ended 30 June 1974, output amounted to 3,127 tonnes, an increase of 497 tonnes. Profit before taxation totalled £3,894,000 compared with £2,502,000 for the previous year. The net profit, after allowing for taxation of £2,218,000 and extraordinary items, was a record £1,676,000 compared with £1,039,000 for the previous year.

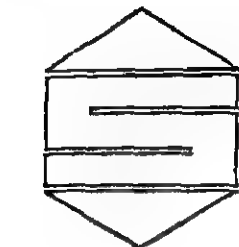
Two dividends were paid to shareholders totalling 13.0 pence (1973/74: 9.7987 pence) per share, equivalent to 20.0 pence (1973/74: 14.8249 pence) per share after allowing for imputed tax credit.

The No. 2 dredge was withdrawn from service for major treatment plant modifications and general repairs on 17 June, 1975. Operations were resumed on 8 September 1975. While the dredge was inoperative, the level of the paddock was lowered by almost 20 feet bringing on reserves at depths hitherto inaccessible, within reach. This dredge is now operating in a paddock some 65 feet below ground level to recover ore at depths in excess of 220 feet. Such an operation is unique in mineral dredging and has only been made possible by the implementation of special techniques developed with the advice and assistance of the company's soils mechanics consultants.

The Economic Plan introduced by the Malaysian government in 1974 calls for increased local participation in industry in the country. Your directors appreciate and accept the aims of the Federal Government and, while continuing to safeguard the interests of shareholders, have taken initial steps towards complying with the Government's wishes and have submitted outline proposals and held discussions with the relevant authorities in Malaysia.

The total output of the company during the quarter ended 30 September, 1975, was generally satisfactory although greatly affected by the shut down of the No. 2 dredge; 447 tonnes were produced compared with 548 tonnes for the equivalent period in 1974. With continued dry stripping ahead of the mine, dredging and allowing for increases through re-equipment, from the modifications to the No. 2 dredge operations in the current year are expected to continue for at least a further eight years assuming reasonable tin prices.

Copies of the Report and Accounts and Chairman's Statement can be obtained from the Registrars, P.O. Box 102, The House, Park Street, Ashford, Kent TN24 8ED.



Selection Trust Limited

INTERIM REVIEW

For the year ending

31st March, 1976

Half Year's Financial Results

and Declaration of Interim Dividend

At a Board Meeting held today the Directors of Selection Trust Limited declared an interim dividend of 5p per share in respect of the year ending 31 March, 1976 the same as for the previous year.

The dividend will be paid on 19 January, 1976 to shareholders registered at 12 December, 1975. United Kingdom shareholders will be entitled to a tax credit representing thirty-five sixths of the dividend, i.e. approximately 2.69p per share, making the total of the interim payment and tax credit approximately 7.69p per share.

A summary of the unaudited consolidated results for the half year ended 30 September, 1975, together with comparative figures for the half year to 30 September, 1974, and the results for the year to 31 March, 1975, is shown below. The figures for the half year to 30 September, 1975, include lower operating profits and dividend income together with increases in expenditure on administration, exploration and interest on borrowings. The reductions in operating profit and dividend income reflect

principally the adverse trading conditions for metals and minerals which have affected the Company's operating subsidiaries, including those in the United Kingdom, as well as some of its major investments; in particular, no dividend has yet been received from Tsumeb Corporation during the current accounting period. In addition, although the figures include for the first time the results of Consolidated African Selection Trust (CAST), during the period covered by this report no dividends were receivable by CAST on the shareholdings in the diamond companies in Ghana and Sierra Leone from which its main income is derived.

The increases in charges against revenue are attributable in part to the inevitable effects of inflation, in part to the consolidation of the accounts of CAST and the impact of a complete half-year's interest on the bank borrowings of the enlarged Group.

It is emphasised that the trend of profits in this half year, compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, does not give any reliable guide to the likely results for the whole year.

	HALF YEAR ENDED 30th SEPTEMBER 1975	1974	YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 1975
Operating profit	£600	£600	£600
Profit on realisation of investments	3,072	4,381	8,108
Dividends	2,896	2,175	3,293
Interest received and Sundry revenue	1,689	3,000	5,217
	8,621	10,406	18,396
Less: Administration and technical expenses	1,433	948	2,206
Exploration	1,467	1,209	2,209
Interest on bank loans	2,194	1,556	3,416
	5,103	3,511	7,831
Profit before taxation	3,518	6,895	10,565
Taxation	1,584	2,930	4,490
Profit after taxation	1,934	3,965	6,075
Less: Minority interest	(148)	425	995
Profit attributable to Selection Trust Ltd.	2,082	3,540	5,080
Interim dividend costs:			Total Dividend
— on 23,172,678 shares	1,159		3,105
— on 20,401,047 shares		1,020	

20th November, 1975

BEECHAM GROUP LIMITED

Interim Statement of Trading Results 1975/76

The directors of Beecham Group Limited announce that the unaudited trading results for the half year ended 30 September 1975 are as follows:

	Half year ended 30 September 1975	1974	Year ended 31 March 1975
Group sales	£251.9	£201.5	£438.4
Group trading profit	38.8	31.0	68.5
Interest on loan capital and bridging loans	3.2	3.2	6.6
Group profit before taxation	35.6	27.8	61.9
Taxation	16.1	12.8	28.7
Group profit after taxation	19.5	15.0	33.2
Minority interests	0.3	0.3	0.4
Group profit available for dividends and retentions	19.2	14.7	32.8
Earnings per ordinary share	13.37p	10.22p	22.84p

Interim dividend

The directors have today declared an interim dividend of 2.61p per ordinary share which, together with its imputed tax credit, amounts to 4.0154p per share, compared with a gross equivalent interim dividend of 3.6567p for 1974/75. The 1975/76 interim dividend, totalling £3.7m will be paid on 2 February 1976 to all members on the register at the close of business on 22 December 1975, except in respect of ordinary shares allotted to holders of Beecham International Holdings S.A. 5% guaranteed convertible debentures tendered for conversion after 19 November 1975.

Currency exchange rates

Trading results of overseas subsidiaries for the half year ended 30 September 1975 have been expressed in sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at 31 March 1975.

20 November 1975

McKechie Brothers Limited

RESULTS In a year of recession in demand for many of our products, the final profit outcome is not unreasonable. Cash flow was much more satisfactory and total borrowings were reduced very substantially from £16.5m to £6.6m. Our favourable cash position provided some cushion against the current rampant inflation.

UNITED KINGDOM Companies in the Group were hit in varying degrees and at different times by the downturn in business. The fall in demand for semis was severe, on the other hand export sales of copper sulphate held up well for most of the year.

OVERSEAS The recession in South Africa has been patchy, some subsidiaries heavily dependent on the building industry suffering dramatic falls in demand; others had an exceptionally good year. In New Zealand there was a sharp fall in sales and exchange losses were incurred on overseas borrowings. In Australia, profits were reduced.

PROSPECTS We see no signs of an early upturn in worldwide business activity and there are so many unknowns that it is not possible to forecast the outcome of the current year; nevertheless, our internal budgets envisage a profit rather higher than 1974-5.

From the annual review of the Chairman, K. M. Leach

COMPARATIVE RESULTS	Year ended 31st July 1975	1974
Profit before tax and metal account	£8,955	£5,501
Profit after tax	5,072	6,526
Earnings attributable to members	2,548	5,036
Ordinary dividend per share	1,158	1,086
Capital employed	3,566	3,32p
	53,273	49,942

MCKECHIE ACTIVITIES COMPRISE

In the United Kingdom:

rods, sections and ingots in copper and brass; chemicals based on copper; copper and aluminium powder and paste; builders' and domestic hardware (curtain track, hinges, smallware and furniture fittings); moulded and extruded plastic products; extrusions and die castings in aluminium; vacuum formed refractory fibre products; cable glands and components for the electrical industry; stockholding and metal merchandising.

In South Africa:

rods, sections and ingots in copper and brass; sheet, strip and foil in copper and brass; tubes in copper and brass; wire in copper, brass and aluminium; sheet, strip, wire and ingots in zinc; stockholding and metal merchandising.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Index back by more than five points

For the second day running the London stock market showed some reaction to its recent strong gains and a division of opinion now seems to be opening up on the market's future course.

To counter the "400 by Christmas" brigade there is a body of opinion, albeit a minority, which thinks the index could well test 350 first.

This view is based on the apparent withdrawal—for the time being at least—of the institutions, which leaves the field open to the private investor in second-line stocks with good yields. The bulls point to the fact that selling is light.

Expect more good news in the next fortnight from BTR now that it has gained control of the Permian Chemical Engineering group. The shares eased 4p to 146p in line with the market.

At the close, the index was down 5.7 to 372.1, its lowest of the day, and this would have been worse but for an interim result from Becham which was better than even the most bullish forecasts. The shares held on their overnight 33p.

Other leaders were much less successful, notably Unilever 420p, Tube Investments 252p, and both 8p off, British American Tobacco, which shed 5p to 330p, ICI, 5p easier to 315p, and Hawker Siddeley (where nationalization is a factor), down 6p to 34p.

In foods, Wheatheaf were on offer after a warning on the second half and closed 10p off to 163p. Others on the pitch moved in sympathy, in particular Lyons A, 4p to 146p, and Biscuits 5p to 146p.

George Bassett, the confectionery group which has some prop-

erty interests, continued firm at 84p.

In stores, GUS "A" lost 4p to 193p late in the day after initial firmness on the chairman's statement. Marks & Spencer 104p and British Home Stores 363p lost 5p and 4p respectively while Woolworth reacted 1p to 68p after some profit-taking.

Results from Land Securities were greeted with some disappointment on the property pitch and the shares lost a penny to 184p. But elsewhere the general firmness continued with Haslemere up 7p to 194p, Law Land 4p to 57p and Amalgamated Investment & Property firm at 16p.

The banks were well down, the worst being National Westminster 238p and Midland 295p which both lost 7p. Insurances had Royal Exchange down 5p to 201p but provided

the feature of the day with Halford Shear rising 8p to 296p on an agreed bid from Alexander Howden, which in turn shed 8p to 135p. Slater Walker shed a penny to 23p.

Stewart Plastics slipped 4p to 99p still waiting for terms from Bowater and Catalin jumped 7p to 60p after the withdrawal of a seller. Babcock & Wilcox were a couple of pence down to 69p because of the opposition to its American bid.

Oils were largely neglected, though BP managed to put on 3p to 595p. Shell were clipped back 7p to 373p.

Companies with statements had Renold off 12p to 138p after lower first-half profits, and J. Brockhouse lower by 13p to 177p. But the reverse was true for International Paint where the combination of a satisfactory result and a thin market left the shares 22p to the good

at 345p. National Carbonising firmed a penny to 20p and Streeters of Godalming 11p to 33p.

Gifts were very quiet. "Longs" showed no movement at all. Dealers referred to a complete absence of news influences or buying interest.

"Shorts" also saw no change on the day. If anything, prices were a touch, but fluctuations were within an almost imperceptible band. Hopes of a fall in Minimum Lending Rate today, which persisted earlier in the week, now seem to have evaporated.

Hard work in the Middle East has paid off for CompAir which has landed a £400,000 equipment order for Iran. Profits, due next month, are expected to rise from £5.1m to about £6.5m. The shares were firm at 72p.

Gold was marked up overnight on the back of the United States, but generally eased during the day. Anglo American Corporation closed unchanged at 368p as did Elsborg Gold Mines at 205p and Gold Fields of South Africa 222p.

The major feature was Selection Trust which dropped 16p to 474p (having touched 450p earlier) after poor interim profits, while General Mining slipped to £214. On the other hand West Drifcon gained a quarter to £351.

Equity turnover on November 19 was £74.85m (19,106 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were 1,171. Bowater, ICI, British American Tobacco, Beecham, Vickers, BP, Royal Insurance, P & O, DfD, UDS Group, Allied Breweries, Distillers, Barclays Bank, Midland Bank and Slater Walker.

Gold was marked up overnight on the back of the United States, but generally eased during the day. Anglo American Corporation closed unchanged at 368p as did Elsborg Gold Mines at 205p and Gold Fields of South Africa 222p.

Latest dividends

Company	Ord div	Year	Pay	Year's	Prev
(and par values)	div	total	date	total	total
Amalgamated Investment & Property (25p) Int	0.5	6.54	11/12	11.79	11.05
J. Brockhouse (11p) Int	0.5	2.45	7/1	4.01	3.63
Becham (25p) Int	0.51	0.81	10/12	1.54	1.54
Cockedge (25p) Int	0.81	1.63	18/12	2.80	2.70
Brit Inds & Gen (25p) Fin	1.75	1.03	26/3	2.79	2.79
Dawson Int (25p) Int	1.03	0.5	8/1	1.43	1.43
R. A. Dyson (25p) Int	0.48	0.65	8/1	0.93	0.93
Eng National (25p) Def	0.17	0.17	2/3	3.97	3.97
Harwell (25p) Int	1.0	1.0	2/3	0.64	0.64
Law Land (25p) Int	0.5	0.78	5/1	2.77	2.39
Marchwell Hedges (25p) Int	0.82	0.5	8/1	10.13	4.9
Morland (11p) Fin	6.53	2.5	8/1	1.31	7.06
Prop Partners (25p) Int	0.7	2.5	22/12	11.4	11.4
Renold (11p) Int	1.12	1.05	16/1	1.4	1.4
Robertson Foods (25p) Int	0.5	5	19/1	0.5	0.5
R. T. D. Group Int	2.8	5	5/12	1.37	1.37
Selection Trust (25p) Int	0.5	0.59	2/1	4.48	4.48
Streeters Godalming (10p) Int	0.5	0.47	2/1	1.50	1.50
S & U Stores Int	0.7	1.55	2/1	1.50	1.50
Wheatheaf (25p) Int	2	0.75	1/1	1.50	1.50
Witan Int (25p) Int	0.75	0.75	1/1	1.50	1.50

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.54. *Forecast.

Firmen report

Mr Peter Cadbury reports a "healthy" increase in Westward TV's advertising revenue in the current year. But he says fixed charges and ordinary expenditure are also rising and it would be easy for these to absorb any revenue increase.

In his review of the past year he says: "Healthy" was very strong with deposits amounting to £532,000. These reserves stem from investment outside television. The board is still considering various diversification. Meanwhile the IBA has extended its contract for another three years to 1979.

Mr Peter Cadbury reports a "healthy" increase in Westward TV's advertising revenue in the current year. But he says fixed charges and ordinary expenditure are also rising and it would be easy for these to absorb any revenue increase.

In his review of the past year he says: "Healthy" was very strong with deposits amounting to £532,000. These reserves stem from investment outside television. The board is still considering various diversification. Meanwhile the IBA has extended its contract for another three years to 1979.

Mr Peter Cadbury reports a "healthy" increase in Westward TV's advertising revenue in the current year. But he says fixed charges and ordinary expenditure are also rising and it would be easy for these to absorb any revenue increase.

In his review of the past year he says: "Healthy" was very strong with deposits amounting to £532,000. These reserves stem from investment outside television. The board is still considering various diversification. Meanwhile the IBA has extended its contract for another three years to 1979.

Mr Peter Cadbury reports a "healthy" increase in Westward TV's advertising revenue in the current year. But he says fixed charges and ordinary expenditure are also rising and it would be easy for these to absorb any revenue increase.

In his review of the past year he says: "Healthy" was very strong with deposits amounting to £532,000. These reserves stem from investment outside television. The board is still considering various diversification. Meanwhile the IBA has extended its contract for another three years to 1979.

Mr Peter Cadbury reports a "healthy" increase in Westward TV's advertising revenue in the current year. But he says fixed charges and ordinary expenditure are also rising and it would be easy for these to absorb any revenue increase.

In his review of the past year he says: "Healthy" was very strong with deposits amounting to £532,000. These reserves stem from investment outside television. The board is still considering various diversification. Meanwhile the IBA has extended its contract for another three years to 1979.

Mr Peter Cadbury reports a "healthy" increase in Westward TV's advertising revenue in the current year. But he says fixed charges and ordinary expenditure are also rising and it would be easy for these to absorb any revenue increase.

In his review of the past year he says: "Healthy" was very strong with deposits amounting to £532,000. These reserves stem from investment outside television. The board is still considering various diversification. Meanwhile the IBA has extended its contract for another three years to 1979.

Mr Peter Cadbury reports a "healthy" increase in Westward TV's advertising revenue in the current year. But he says fixed charges and ordinary expenditure are also rising and it would be easy for these to absorb any revenue increase.

In his review of the past year he says: "Healthy" was very strong with deposits amounting to £532,000. These reserves stem from investment outside television. The board is still considering various diversification. Meanwhile the IBA has extended its contract for another three years to 1979.

Mr Peter Cadbury reports a "healthy" increase in Westward TV's advertising revenue in the current year. But he says fixed charges and ordinary expenditure are also rising and it would be easy for these to absorb any revenue increase.

In his review of the past year he says: "Healthy" was very strong with deposits amounting to £532,000. These reserves stem from investment outside television. The board is still considering various diversification. Meanwhile the IBA has extended its contract for another three years to 1979.

Mr Peter Cadbury reports a "healthy" increase in Westward TV's advertising revenue in the current year. But he says fixed charges and ordinary expenditure are also rising and it would be easy for these to absorb any revenue increase.

In his review of the past year he says: "Healthy" was very strong with deposits amounting to £532,000. These reserves stem from investment outside television. The board is still considering various diversification. Meanwhile the IBA has extended its contract for another three years to 1979.

Briefly

TOWN CENTRE SECS
Dividend for year to end-June raised from 0.52p to 1.02p gross, maximum permitted. Profit (before tax) from completed projects and investment, £345,000 (£417,000). Pre-tax profit, £118,000 (£162,000).

MARTONAIR FORECAST
This pneumatic control equipment group expects to maintain total dividends of 5.17p gross for year to July 31, 1976, on increased capital. Earlier this month group announced a one-for-10 scrip issue.

LDN & LENNOX INV
Net revenue for half year to September 30, £247,000 (£169,000). Earnings a share 1.31p (0.77p). Net asset value a share, 67p (59p). Interim dividend is 0.53p (0.52p).

WALKER SONS (UK)
Net loss £134,000 (profit £8,000). Turnover £3,94m (£4,12m). For year ended September 30, cost a share 25.5p (3.3p). There is no dividend (same).

WIGHT CONSTRUCTION £211,000. Pre-tax profit £206,000; sales £5.1m (£3.3m) in half year ended July 31. As previously advised, turnover was higher because of need to offset margins erosion on earlier fixed-price contracts. Dividend raised from 3.75p to 3.85p.

GLANFIELD SECURITIES
Sir Jack Lyons, chairman, says in annual report that last year group made £1m advance secured by first mortgage on two properties in London. Advance was about two-thirds of price paid by the borrowers for the properties. Since then, group has discovered borrowers were unable to meet liabilities and receiver of properties has been appointed.

ABERDEEN TRUST
Net revenue for year to September 30, £367,000 (£236,000). Dividend is 5.39p, against 4.99p.

ROTAPRINT
Sales for half year to October 3 rose from £3.83m to £3.9m. Pre-tax profits, £57,000 (£193,000). Dividend held at 1.56p.

CAWDOES HILDS
Company has acquired 75 per cent of J. J. Fisher, Newry, one of the largest builders' merchants and timber merchants in Northern Ireland, for £71,000.

CARTER HAWLEY HALE
Board is planning an offering of about 1.5m new shares to raise working capital and reduce bank loans. Company owns 20.5 per cent of House of Fraser. Profits for third quarter, £7.58m (£5.73m).

STOCKHOLDERS INV
Net profit for year to October 31, £140,000 (£158,000). Dividend is 1.44p (1.37p). Earnings a share, 1.83p (1.54p).

E. CHAMBERS HOLDINGS
In half-year to end-August turnover fell from £1.96m to £1.78m. Net profit, after tax, from £36,000 to £18,000.

GRAND CENTRAL INV
Net profit rose up from £1.3m to £2.71m for 1974, pre-tax profits spurred from £222,000 to £364,000. Dividend, 0.77p gross (0.74p gross).

BARCLAYS NATIONAL BANK
Fuel dividend 8 cents (8 cents), making 16.5 cents (16.5 cents) a year to end-September. Pre-tax profit £44.15m (£36.42m).—Reuter, Johannesburg.

P. PANTO ADVANCES
Pre-tax profits £200,000 (£140,000) to £2.2m (£1.5m) in 24 weeks to June 23 and June 7 respectively. Earnings a share 2.65p (1.86p). Interim dividend is 1.18p (1.14p). Board decisions second half will be same.

ARUNTHOT LATHEAM
Group's performance in half-year to end-June has been "encouraging", and unaudited accounts show progress in overall profits. Interim dividend raised from 4.02p gross to 4.14p gross.

Business appointments

Mr G Blunden made Bank of England director

Mr George Blunden, currently responsible for banking supervision at the Bank of England, has been appointed a director of the Bank, which is the managing director and marketing director of Burton Menswear. Mr Martin Roberts, Mr David Williams and Mr David Williams are also directors of Burton.

Mr W. P. Schmoor has been appointed managing director of the money and investment division of First National Bank of Boston in London.

Mr Peter Wright has been made marketing director of Lewis Security Systems.

Mr D. A. Kingsbury has been appointed deputy general manager of the Federated Insurance Co with special responsibilities for underwriting and claims. Mr E. L. Armstrong is promoted to assistant general manager.

Mr F. N. Eaglestone is to direct the newly formed pricing and product development department.

Mr R. W. Wright becomes a director of Davy International. He is deputy chairman of Rio Tinto Zinc.

Mr Norman Cork has joined the board of Adda International.

Mr Jack Bushnell has been appointed director of operations for the European operations of Sun Electric Corporation.

Mr J. M. Hunter, to be Company Secretary for Administration and Finance at the Forestry Commission on January 1 in succession to Mr P. Nicholls.

Marchwiel 30 pc ahead but margins still tight

By Tony May

The ground lost by last year's fall in pre-tax profits from a record £6.07m to £5.14m is being regained at Marchwiel Holdings, the civil engineering company which includes the McAlpine Construction Group.

Profits for the six months to April 30 are up 30 per cent to £1.35m. Turnover advanced from £40.9m to £56.2m giving a fall in margins from 4.4 to 4.15 per cent.

McAlpine, chairman, says that the profit increase would have been better but for bad weather in the early part of the year, and losses on two large civil engineering contracts. Although these will continue in the second half, better weather this summer should have adequately compensated for this.

The board intends to pay a dividend total of 4.26p against 3.85p. Meanwhile, an interim of 1.26p is paid compared with 1.16p.

As far as the order book is concerned, the civil engineering sector is reasonably satisfactory, but there is a shortage of orders for the general and industrialized building sectors.

Considerable progress has been made with negotiations in the Middle East, and the board hopes that work will have started in two Arab countries by the time this year's annual report is presented.

Amal Industrials up 15 pc

In much stiffer trading conditions, Amalgamated Industrials, machine tools and general engineering, increased its pre-tax profits for the half to June 30 by 15 per cent to £720,000.

Turnover rose from £3.24m to £4.73m. Profits for the preceding 12 months to December 31 were £1.17m (against £1.1m). Associates brought in £118,000, against a loss of £23,000.

Stainless steel, previously a front-runner, found much harder going, but other divisions went well. Dextron, formerly an associate, is now a subsidiary (76.8 per cent-owned) and a much higher contribution is expected from this source in the future.

'Golden handshake' at Wolsey-Hughes

The annual report of Wolsey-Hughes for the year to July 31 last, containing a warning referring to £26,000 compensation for loss of office paid to Mr M. C. Keer.

In his annual report, Mr N. G. Lancaster, the chairman, tells shareholders that conditions are likely to be difficult in the year ahead, but that the group is well placed to take advantage of any improvement. Net bank overdrafts have been reduced from £4.54m to £289,000.

First Canadian Inv \$25m Eurobond

First Canadian Investments is raising \$25m through a five-year Eurobond issue with a proposed coupon of 10 per cent. Morgan & Co. International is the placing agent.

The borrower is in the business of purchasing from its affiliated Canadian Chartered Bank fully insured residential first mortgages secured on properties in Canada.—Reuter.

DANA CORPORATION

The largest independent producer of proprietary motor vehicle components in North America for the original equipment and service parts markets.

The Way Ahead

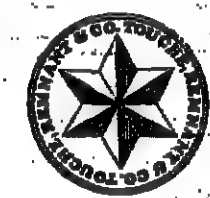
Over 70 years, management has modified the Company's general direction and will continue to do so. We have increased our involvement in light and heavy truck components, we have increased our service parts business, we have increased our international business, we have entered into the markets for products

that control and transmit power in the industrial and non-highway vehicle markets—our diversified products. All this was done to achieve better results with the money our shareholders expect us to manage. This was done by helping Dana people become better asset managers.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	Year Ended August 31, 1975	1974
Net income per common share	\$4.26	\$4.20
Dana dividend paid per common share	\$1.36	\$1.33
Our net income after tax amounted to	\$62,200,000	\$61,100,000
Profit before income taxes amounted to	\$116,000,000	\$115,000,000
Our before tax margin was	10.2%	10.7%
Resolved from customers for products and services	\$1,140,000,000	\$1,080,000,000
Number of shareholders	25,700	25,400
Number of people	20,800	24,000

TURNING POWER INTO PROGRESS AROUND THE WORLD



C.L.R.P. INVESTMENT TRUST LIMITED

(Chairman: A. G. Touche, F.C.A.)

The following are salient points from the Report and Accounts of the company for the year to 31st August, 1975.

- The ordinary dividends for the year total 1.44p, an increase of 12 per cent. With the tax credit the increase is 15.6 per cent.
- Comments that the City fails to support industry are wide of the mark. It is for government to create a climate where industry can see opportunities for profitable investment; finance would then be sought and available. To create this climate government should encourage profit and thrift, and encourage restrictive practices, overmanaging, inflexible attitudes to new machinery, price control, based on historic costs, and ensure that any who will to serve. Currently excessive public expenditure keeps interest rates at levels where industry is rightly considered to be imprudent to borrow long-term, while at the same time a heavy burden is being saddled for many years to come on the taxpayer in the form of government debt. Demands for import restrictions do not improve confidence. Imports partially protect the consumer from monopolies; protecting these monopolies would not be conducive to efficiency or control of inflation.
- In the medium term, the Sandilands proposal, by stopping the erosion of real capital, give hope that ordinary shares may yet become a hedge against inflation. When the economy improves, higher profits from greater use of existing capacity will mitigate the shock of accounts that show real instead of paper profits.
- The market values of the largest investments were as follows:

	£'000		£'000
Land Lease	284	Land Securities Investment Trust	124
Shell Transport & Trading	274	Scottish Widows' Assurance	121
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking	242	Standard & Chartered Banking	164
Consolidated Gold Fields	206	Group	145
Hohtly	201	Seafirst Corporation	130
General Electric (UK)	180	Smiths Industries	139

PROGRESS DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS

Year to 31st August	Gross Income	Less current liabilities	Earnings	Dividends (gross basis for 1968 and 1970)	Net Asset Value p
1966	373,777	5,723,570	1.68	1.3125	294
1970	548,113	6,530,585	1.61	1.3125	52
1974	622,172	9,370,185	1.78	1.25	441
1975	729,671	12,771,341	2.03	1.4	671

Copies of the 1975 Report and Accounts can be obtained from the Secretary, at 3 London Wall Buildings, London, EC2M 5PB.

GUS

THE GREAT UNIVERSAL STORES LIMITED



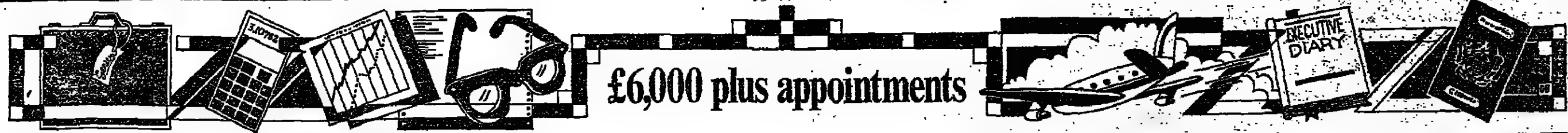
We are in a position to examine every available opportunity for expansion.

Sir Isaac Wolfson, Bart., Chairman.

Extracts from the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 March, 1975.

Group pre-tax profits for the year ended 31 March, 1975 are again a record having increased from £83 million to £89 million. Dividends have been increased to 24.54p, the maximum permissible, and are covered 2.8 times. Earnings per stock unit are 17.5p against 15.4p last year. We are concentrating our efforts on improving merchandising and marketing methods, cash flow and cost control techniques, and further investment for improving productivity. Our financial strength means that we are in a position to examine every available opportunity for expansion both by internal growth and further suitable acquisitions. Our sales and earnings for the first 4 months of the current year are ahead of last year. The difficulties ahead should in no way be minimised as the present cost escalation and concomitant recessionary climate remain.

Comparative figures to 31 March	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Turnover	444,086	505,082	604,018	682,292	786,923
Group profit before taxation	52,847	60,880	77,708	83,019	89,043
Taxation	21,025	22,909	29,989	43,033	45,314
Cash Flow	22,814	31,028	48,889	34,791	40,240
Net Current Assets	164,434	178,598	222,048	251,068	294,189
Ordinary Stockholders Funds*	205,080	230,199	277,199	304,855	337,157



HAMPSHIRE

County Planning Officer

(Re-advertisement of post)

Salary £13,428-£14,310

The County Council are seeking an officer for this post who will be able to demonstrate that he has the ability and experience not only to plan imaginatively for the future but to translate plans into reality by taking a leading role in their implementation. This applies particularly to those plans which relate to the development of areas in Hampshire which are of major strategic importance.

The County Planning Officer will be expected to manage a Department of specialists, researchers and administrators and to channel their activities so to enhance and conserve the importance, beauty and characteristics of the second largest non-metropolitan County in the country.

The successful applicant must hold an appropriate professional qualification or degree. Membership of the R.T.P.I. will be an advantage but is not essential. The candidate must be able to demonstrate managerial ability in a large organisation and an ability to lead colleagues in joint projects.

The person appointed will be expected to make a major contribution to the Council's corporate management approach through membership of the Chief Officers' Group. Personal Allowance £405 per annum. Essential User Car Allowance.

Assistance towards resettlement expenses. Please quote reference 1208 when applying for full details and application form (returnable by 12th December) from the County Personnel Officer, The Castle, Winchester, Hampshire.

Exploding the Civil Service myth

The British Civil Service has long had to endure a not altogether fair reputation for almost limitless bureaucracy and staggering inefficiency.

So widespread is this view in fact that businessmen and industrialists often appear totally bemused when they hear of the Civil Service Department actually doing something well and with the minimum of fuss.

The fact remains, however, that the Civil Service is a comparatively very well run organisation of its complexity, its managers are often of high calibre and its communications smooth and comprehensive.

Like the nationalised industries it can invariably and justifiably claim that the many deficiencies which do exist are largely as a result of changing interference from above.

And many a businessman in recent years has suffered the embarrassment of hearing a potential overseas client praising the British Civil Service as one of the best in the world while damning our industries as among the worst.

The CS has also in recent times provided a rich source

of information for private sector employers. Unlike most organisations in the private sector, of course, it is quite willing to share its experiences particularly in innovative administration techniques with any interested party.

For example, as a front-runner in the operation of flexible working hours in Britain it generously charted its findings to provide almost at a glance most of the information required by any private company considering a similar scheme.

Meanwhile its helpful booklet, *Management Services in Government*, regularly provides a welter of readily acceptable information on important aspects of administration like management techniques, energy-saving and job-satisfaction studies together with honest accounts of their success or failure when operated within the service.

Now an equally welcoming response is expected from industry to the Department's latest innovation—a concise booklet designed to provide a potential overseas client with the simplest of guides to all the best virtues of efficient and effective management.

Guide for New Managers was commissioned as a direct result of one of the main findings in a recent Govern-

ment review of the service. This identified the quality of line management and the style and effectiveness of managers particularly at the junior level as one of the factors underlying discontent in the CS generally.

The guide was thus prepared by the CSD in collaboration with other government departments with an eye to local office work performed by staff in the Administration Group.

But its importance as a day-to-day manual for young administrators in any sphere was quickly realized and it is now being made available to all comers.

The guide follows the widely accepted definition of the task of management. This is that managers at all levels have to perform four crucial and inter-related functions—planning, organising, motivating and controlling—and that they must do so through the proper use of the staff and other resources allocated them.

Each chapter in the 30-page booklet is devoted to one of the four elements in this definition and starts with a short statement of what is meant by it. Then for each element straightforward hints are catalogued to aid the new manager to understand what his own managers

and new subordinates require of him.

It is not dictatorial but rather designed to nudge the new chief into a more conscious realization of some of the deeper aspects of his job which otherwise might be overlooked.

For example the "planning" section provides simple hints with a view to creating a fuller awareness of the control of staff levels and work-loads while the "motivating" section lists methods of handling widely different individuals while at the same time presenting clearly defined "leader" identity to the whole team.

The guide has already received an extremely favourable review from Lord (Wilfred) Bess, a former Minister of State at the Board of Trade, who previously notched up 34 years in industry.

He urges all employers to give a copy to every young man or woman prior to their first managerial appointment and comments: "If I had had it at that early stage of my career it might well have saved me from a number of acts, and particularly failures to act."

Guide for new Managers: The Civil Service Dept; 55p including postage.

Richard Allen

KEEPER-Greek & Roman Antiquities

The collections of the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities consist of objects of all kinds from the classical world, apart from Romano-British material.

The Keeper will be responsible for the general administration of the Department, the care, improvement and cataloguing of its collections, the maintenance of its public services, including exhibitions and publications, and the direction of scholarly work by its staff. In particular there is scope for a dynamic approach to publication and to the public displays in the exhibition galleries.

Candidates, preferably aged between 35 and 55, must be of high academic standing within the field covered by the Department. Administrative ability is essential, and practical museum experience advantageous.

Starting salary will be £9,600. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 12 December 1975) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1LB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours) or London 01-839 1992 (24 hours answering service). Please quote ref G/9189/1

British Museum



PAKISTAN URDU

energetic young man is required, about 3 years old, who speaks exceptionally fluent Urdu in an office in Pakistan.

The position will appeal to the independent type who likes working on his own initiative and will enjoy the considerable amount of local travel and driving that the job entails.

Previous general commercial experience is necessary, and somebody who has already worked in Pakistan would be most suited.

We are offering a long-term appointment and a rising career. Attractive conditions are offered commensurate with the high standards demanded. Highest references will be called for.

Write in confidence with curriculum vitae to

Box No. 1683 S, The Times

CRUDE OIL TRADER

Leading international group seeks crude oil trader for its expanding worldwide activities to be based in its London office.

Experience of crude oil business essential and specific experience of trading desirable. Knowledge of products also helpful.

Vital qualities are intelligence, flexibility and willingness to work hard in highly active and dynamic environment.

Prospects exceptional. Terms by negotiation.

Apply in strict confidence to

Box No 1514 S, The Times, or telephone Mr A. G. Felsenstein, 930 3543.

LITIGATION SOLICITOR WILLIAM HEATH & Co.

Expanding firm on the edge of the West End seeks a Solicitor with several years' experience in general practice to take charge of its Litigation Department. An ability to supervise, manage and encourage growth and willing to make office administration work are among the qualities sought. Initial benefits will be in the region of £7,500 p.a. After a short period a Partnership will be offered to a suitable applicant.

Please telephone MR. HEATH on 01-486 6701 for an appointment.

PROJECT MANAGER

PROJECT MANAGER required by London based established professional firm wishing to expand its business in the construction industry. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of construction projects and will be required to have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the industry. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of construction projects and will be required to have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the industry.

Applicants should address their reply to a principal giving full career details. All replies will be treated in strict confidence.

Write Box 1651 S, The Times

Remember that every

Tuesday is

£4,000 plus

Appointments day.

And every Friday is

£6,000 plus

Appointments day.

For details, or to

book your

advertisement, ring

The Times

Appointments

Team

01-278 9161

or our Manchester

Office

061-834 1234

Notting Hill Housing Trust DEPUTY DIRECTOR

A thriving housing association formed in 1963, the Trust is now registered with the Housing Corporation, and currently manages over 2,100 tenancies in stress areas of 4 West London Boroughs. Its development programme for the next 2 years projects a purchase rate rising from 20 (current) to 80 houses per annum to produce an annual conversion programme of 600 houses. This includes involvement in two Housing Action Areas. Additionally, plans are well advanced on 8 re-development sites to produce 190 dwellings, including 72 units of sheltered accommodation.

Applicants should have relevant experience and professional qualifications and must have proven managerial ability. Salary negotiable, non-contributory pension and life assurance scheme (or local government rights transferable).

Application forms and further details from

The Director, All Saints House, 46 All Saints Road, London W11 1BG (Telephone 01-229 9782 ext. 212)

Closing date Wednesday, 3rd December, 1975.

GMC

Greater Manchester Council

(A) Principal Prosecuting Solicitor

£7,887-£8,763

(B) Prosecuting Solicitor

£4,992-£6,564

Applications are invited from Solicitors INCLUDING THOSE IN PRIVATE PRACTICE to undertake prosecution work for the Greater Manchester Police. The post of Principal Prosecuting Solicitor, and the post of Prosecuting Solicitor, is held in seniority. Applicants must be of good character, and must be advocates of a number of years' standing. Applicants for post (B) must have a sound experience but should not have more than 10 years' experience. Further information can be obtained by telephoning (061) 228 1212, ext. 212. Applications by letter giving all relevant details to the County Personnel Officer, County Hall, Piccadilly Gardens, Manchester M60 3SE, as soon as possible and not later than 2nd December. Please quote reference 178.

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM

Research Assistants

for the following Departments

Film
The collection includes the official British records of both world wars and material of other 20th century conflicts. Work involves general curatorial duties and research on the collection, liaison with staff reviewing the cataloguing of the film archive, some responsibility for the selection of acquisitions and administering the distribution scheme.

Candidates must have a degree and sound knowledge of 20th century history with an interest in film. Knowledge of one or more modern foreign European languages advantageous.

Photographs
The national collection of some 4½ million 20th century military photographs is extensively used by publishers, press, TV and film companies, scholars, students and the general public. Work involves preparing indexes and catalogues, writing captions, answering enquiries, and assisting visitors in the reading room.

Candidates must have a degree in history or other relevant subject. Good knowledge of 20th century history and interest in visual material advantageous. Starting salary between £2,500 and £3,300 according to qualifications and experience. Promotion prospects. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 15 December 1975) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1LB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours) or London 01-839 1992 (24 hours answering service). Please quote ref G/48382

University of Birmingham

DEPARTMENT OF ANCIENT HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Applications are invited for a

LECTURESHIP IN ANCIENT HISTORY

from 1 October 1976. Can-

didates should have a Special

Interest in Roman History

and a minimum of 10 years' experience.

Applications should be sent to the

Department of Ancient History

University of Birmingham

Box 363, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TT

by 15 December 1975. Please

quote ref G/48382

Further details and an application

form may be obtained from the

Department of Ancient History

University of Birmingham

Box 363, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TT

by 15 December 1975. Please

quote ref G/48382

Further details and an application

form may be obtained from the

Department of Ancient History

University of Birmingham

Box 363, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TT

by 15 December 1975. Please

quote ref G/48382

Further details and an application

form may be obtained from the

Department of Ancient History

University of Birmingham

Box 363, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TT

by 15 December 1975. Please

quote ref G/48382

Further details and an application

form may be obtained from the

Department of Ancient History

University of Birmingham

Box 363, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TT

by 15 December 1975. Please

quote ref G/48382

Further details and an application

form may be obtained from the

Department of Ancient History

University of Birmingham

Box 363, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TT

by 15 December 1975. Please

quote ref G/48382

Further details and an application

form may be obtained from the

Department of Ancient History

University of Birmingham

Box 363, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TT

by 15 December 1975. Please

quote ref G/48382

Further details and an application

form may be obtained from the

Department of Ancient History

University of Birmingham

Box 363, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TT

by 15 December 1975. Please

quote ref G/48382

Further details and an application

form may be obtained from the

Department of Ancient History

University of Birmingham

Box 363, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TT

by 15 December 1975. Please

quote ref G/48382

Further details and an application

form may be obtained from the

Department of Ancient History

University of Birmingham

Box 363, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TT

by 15 December 1975. Please

quote ref G/48382

Further details and an application

form may be obtained from the

Department of Ancient History

University of Birmingham

Box 363, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TT

by 15 December 1975. Please

quote ref G/48382

Further details and an application

form may be obtained from the

Department of Ancient History

University of Birmingham

Box 363, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TT

by 15 December 1975. Please

quote ref G/48382

Further details and an application

form may be obtained from the

Department of Ancient History

University of Birmingham

Box 363, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TT

by 15 December 1975. Please

quote ref G/48382

Further details and an application

form may be obtained from the

Department of Ancient History

University of Birmingham

Box 363, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TT

by 15 December 1975. Please

quote ref G/48382

Further details and an application

form may be obtained from the

Department of Ancient History

University of Birmingham

Box 363, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TT

by 15 December 1975. Please

quote ref G/48382

Further details and an application

form may be obtained from the

Department of Ancient History

University of Birmingham

Box 363, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TT

by 15 December 1975. Please

quote ref G/48382

Further details and an application

form may be obtained from the

Department of Ancient History

University of Birmingham

Box 363, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TT

by 15 December 1975. Please

quote ref G/48382

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

SEVEN FINE HOMES IN A HANDSOME STONE COUNTRY MANSION

A remarkable opportunity to acquire seven fine homes in a handsome stone country mansion. The homes are situated in a beautiful garden and are of high quality. They are all of a similar style and are of a high standard of finish. They are all of a similar style and are of a high standard of finish. They are all of a similar style and are of a high standard of finish.

FROM £15,000 999 Year Lease

FULLARD & HAYWARD
115 Bury Street
London W1M 2AY
Tel. 01-733 7799

CURRY & WEST AND STEVENS
115 Bury Street
London W1M 2AY
Tel. 01-733 7799

OUTSTANDING PERIOD

VILLAGE RESIDENCE

Varage 2 miles
100 acres to miles

Formerly a Stable Block But
Converted To Provide A Family
Home With Walled Garden.

Excellent rooms, including
kitchen and dining room,
bathroom, and a large
study. The house is of a
high standard of finish and
is in a beautiful garden.

Price £25,000

BUCKLE & BALLARD
115 Bury Street
London W1M 2AY
Tel. 01-733 7799

GEORGIAN CONSERVATION AREA

SOUTHERN, 18th Century Georgian
House, 100 acres to miles

Excellent rooms, including
kitchen and dining room,
bathroom, and a large
study. The house is of a
high standard of finish and
is in a beautiful garden.

Price £25,000

BUCKLE & BALLARD
115 Bury Street
London W1M 2AY
Tel. 01-733 7799

COUNTRY FLATS

CHICHESTER - Attractive modern
C18 flat with 2 bedrooms

Price £15,000

BUCKLE & BALLARD
115 Bury Street
London W1M 2AY
Tel. 01-733 7799

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

HAMMERSMITH - 2 bedrooms
C18 flat with 2 bedrooms

Price £15,000

BUCKLE & BALLARD
115 Bury Street
London W1M 2AY
Tel. 01-733 7799

JOHN GRABBY

2 bedrooms
C18 flat with 2 bedrooms

Price £15,000

BUCKLE & BALLARD
115 Bury Street
London W1M 2AY
Tel. 01-733 7799

WOODHALL, DULWICH

4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms,
3 reception rooms, double garage

Price £55,000

BUCKLE & BALLARD
115 Bury Street
London W1M 2AY
Tel. 01-733 7799

ELIA STREET, N.1

Living room, dining room,
kitchen, bathroom, and a large
study. The house is of a
high standard of finish and
is in a beautiful garden.

Price £25,000

BUCKLE & BALLARD
115 Bury Street
London W1M 2AY
Tel. 01-733 7799

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA

Period detached house, 11
rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2
reception rooms, double garage

Price £25,000

BUCKLE & BALLARD
115 Bury Street
London W1M 2AY
Tel. 01-733 7799

SCOTLAND

Granite house, 11 rooms,
2 bathrooms, 2 reception
rooms, double garage

Price £25,000

BUCKLE & BALLARD
115 Bury Street
London W1M 2AY
Tel. 01-733 7799

OXFORDSHIRE, BANSTON

Period detached house, 11
rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2
reception rooms, double garage

Price £25,000

BUCKLE & BALLARD
115 Bury Street
London W1M 2AY
Tel. 01-733 7799

HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3

2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,
2 reception rooms, double garage

Price £25,000

BUCKLE & BALLARD
115 Bury Street
London W1M 2AY
Tel. 01-733 7799

TOLPOLE & COLLS

01-689 5102 (weekdays)
01-286 3630 (weekend)

BUCKLE & BALLARD
115 Bury Street
London W1M 2AY
Tel. 01-733 7799

ATTRACTION - 100% in Phase

01-231 9999 after 7 p.m.

BUCKLE & BALLARD
115 Bury Street
London W1M 2AY
Tel. 01-733 7799

LONDON FLATS

ROSECRANT AVENUE
HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3

2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,
2 reception rooms, double garage

Price £25,000

BUCKLE & BALLARD
115 Bury Street
London W1M 2AY
Tel. 01-733 7799

TOLPOLE & COLLS

01-689 5102 (weekdays)
01-286 3630 (weekend)

BUCKLE & BALLARD
115 Bury Street
London W1M 2AY
Tel. 01-733 7799

ATTRACTION - 100% in Phase

01-231 9999 after 7 p.m.

BUCKLE & BALLARD
115 Bury Street
London W1M 2AY
Tel. 01-733 7799

LONDON FLATS

ROSECRANT AVENUE
HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3

2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,
2 reception rooms, double garage

Price £25,000

BUCKLE & BALLARD
115 Bury Street
London W1M 2AY
Tel. 01-733 7799

TOLPOLE & COLLS

01-689 5102 (weekdays)
01-286 3630 (weekend)

BUCKLE & BALLARD
115 Bury Street
London W1M 2AY
Tel. 01-733 7799

ATTRACTION - 100% in Phase

01-231 9999 after 7 p.m.

BUCKLE & BALLARD
115 Bury Street
London W1M 2AY
Tel. 01-733 7799

LONDON FLATS

ROSECRANT AVENUE
HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3

2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,
2 reception rooms, double garage

Price £25,000

BUCKLE & BALLARD
115 Bury Street
London W1M 2AY
Tel. 01-733 7799

TOLPOLE & COLLS

01-689 5102 (weekdays)
01-286 3630 (weekend)

BUCKLE & BALLARD
115 Bury Street
London W1M 2AY
Tel. 01-733 7799

ATTRACTION - 100% in Phase

01-231 9999 after 7 p.m.

BUCKLE & BALLARD
115 Bury Street
London W1M 2AY
Tel. 01-733 7799

LONDON FLATS

ROSECRANT AVENUE
HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3

2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,
2 reception rooms, double garage

Price £25,000

BUCKLE & BALLARD
115 Bury Street
London W1M 2AY
Tel. 01-733 7799

TOLPOLE & COLLS

01-689 5102 (weekdays)
01-286 3630 (weekend)

BUCKLE & BALLARD
115 Bury Street
London W1M 2AY
Tel. 01-733 7799

ATTRACTION - 100% in Phase

01-231 9999 after 7 p.m.

BUCKLE & BALLARD
115 Bury Street
London W1M 2AY
Tel. 01-733 7799

LONDON FLATS

ROSECRANT AVENUE
HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3

2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,
2 reception rooms, double garage

Price £25,000

BUCKLE & BALLARD
115 Bury Street
London W1M 2AY
Tel. 01-733 7799

TOLPOLE & COLLS

01-689 5102 (weekdays)
01-286 3630 (weekend)

BUCKLE & BALLARD
115 Bury Street
London W1M 2AY
Tel. 01-733 7799

ATTRACTION - 100% in Phase

01-231 9999 after 7 p.m.

BUCKLE & BALLARD
115 Bury Street
London W1M 2AY
Tel. 01-733 7799

LONDON FLATS

ROSECRANT AVENUE
HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3

2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,
2 reception rooms, double garage

Price £25,000

BUCKLE & BALLARD
115 Bury Street
London W1M 2AY
Tel. 01-733 7799

TOLPOLE & COLLS

01-689 5102 (weekdays)
01-286 3630 (weekend)

BUCKLE & BALLARD
115 Bury Street
London W1M 2AY
Tel. 01-733 7799

ATTRACTION - 100% in Phase

01-231 9999 after 7 p.m.

BUCKLE & BALLARD
115 Bury Street
London W1M 2AY
Tel. 01-733 7799

LONDON FLATS

ROSECRANT AVENUE
HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3

2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,
2 reception rooms, double garage

Price £25,000

BUCKLE & BALLARD
115 Bury Street
London W1M 2AY
Tel. 01-733 7799



Chastleton Glebe, Oxfordshire.

Residential property

Conversion preserves old links

Chastleton office of the same agents, is mainly Georgian in character but seems to have been an eighteenth-century extension of an original lath-and-plaster building, probably built about 1750. It was referred to by Flora Thompson in *Lark Rise to Candleford*. The school itself was closed in 1970 and sold for conversion into a private house, an operation which was completed only two years ago. As it is now, the house has a large split-level sitting room 20ft long and four large bedrooms. It is for sale through Buckle and Ballard, of Bicester, for £27,500.

Another property that is now very different is Pump Cottage, at Newchurch, Romsey, Marsh. It is a single-story cottage, thought to date from the sixteenth century. The front part is reputed to have been the original village poor house, the fact that the original portion measures only 26ft by 16ft is something of a reflection on the social conscience of those times. It is built of white painted brick under a tiled roof and retains some of its original features and other period details. It has a good-sized sitting room, a combined kitchen and breakfast room, a bedroom, a bathroom, a dining room, a study, and a large garden. The sale is through Flinn-Keiley Collier and Arden, of Ashford, at £17,950.

More in the traditional style of conversion is Portcullis Court House, at Acton Turville, near Badminton, Avon. The original building was a coach house and stable block, built about 1800 for the late Duke of Beaufort to accommodate the mounts and stable staff of his house. It was bought by the present owner, Mr. John Bond, in 1970 and converted into a private house with two bedrooms, a playroom, a laundry room, and a bathroom. Part of the space is in a wing which has been added as a self-contained flat. About 2½ acres of grounds include paddocks and two acres of walled garden. The house is for sale through Flinn-Keiley Collier and Arden, of Ashford, at £17,950.

An interesting mixture of styles is shown by Chastleton Glebe, a basically Jacobean manor house, built about 1600, in the village of Chastleton, Oxfordshire, towards which it

looks across the Evenlode Vale. After the 1914-18 War extensive alterations were made by Sir Guy Dawber, the architect, who saw stone mullioned windows were inserted and the house extended. As it is now, there are four reception rooms, five main and three secondary bedrooms. Offers are being invited in the region of £85,000. The house is for sale through Buckle and Ballard, of Bicester, for £27,500.

The same agents together with Rowland Goringe and Co. of Lewes, are dealing with the sale of Ottenham Abbey, a small fourteenth-century chapel survives as part of the building. Both have a grade II listing.

Grounds of about 10 acres include a pond and a large house, two barns and seven lofts. Offers of about £85,000 are being asked. Also available are a four-acre field and a site with planning permission for a cottage.

Grounds of about 10 acres include a pond and a large house, two barns and seven lofts. Offers of about £85,000 are being asked. Also available are a four-acre field and a site with planning permission for a cottage.

Grounds of about 10 acres include a pond and a large house, two barns and seven lofts. Offers of about £85,000 are being asked. Also available are a four-acre field and a site with planning permission for a cottage.

Grounds of about 10 acres include a pond and a large house, two barns and seven lofts. Offers of about £85,000 are being asked. Also available are a four-acre field and a site with planning permission for a cottage.

Grounds of about 10 acres include a pond and a large house, two barns and seven lofts. Offers of about £85,000 are being asked. Also available are a four-acre field and a site with planning permission for a cottage.

Grounds of about 10 acres include a pond and a large house, two barns and seven lofts. Offers of about £85,000 are being asked. Also available are a four-acre field and a site with planning permission for a cottage.

Grounds of about 10 acres include a pond and a large house, two barns and seven lofts. Offers of about £85,000 are being asked. Also available are a four-acre field and a site with planning permission for a cottage.

Grounds of about 10 acres include a pond and a large house, two barns and seven lofts. Offers of about £85,000 are being asked. Also available are a four-acre field and a site with planning permission for a cottage.

Grounds of about 10 acres include a pond and a large house, two barns and seven lofts. Offers of about £85,000 are being asked. Also available are a four-acre field and a site with planning permission for a cottage.

Grounds of about 10 acres include a pond and a large house, two barns and seven lofts. Offers of about £85,000 are being asked. Also available are a four-acre field and a site with planning permission for a cottage.

Grounds of about 10 acres include a pond and a large house, two barns and seven lofts. Offers of about £85,000 are being asked. Also available are a four-acre field and a site with planning permission for a cottage.

Grounds of about 10 acres include a pond and a large house, two barns and seven lofts. Offers of about £85,000 are being asked. Also available are a four-acre field and a site with planning permission for a cottage.

Grounds of about 10 acres include a pond and a large house, two barns and seven lofts. Offers of about £85,000 are being asked. Also available are a four-acre field and a site with planning permission for a cottage.

Grounds of about 10 acres include a pond and a large house, two barns and seven lofts. Offers of about £85,000 are being asked. Also available are a four-acre field and a site with planning permission for a cottage.

Grounds of about 10 acres include a pond and a large house, two barns and seven lofts. Offers of about £85,000 are being asked. Also available are a four-acre field and a site with planning permission for a cottage.

Grounds of about 10 acres include a pond and a large house, two barns and seven lofts. Offers of about £85,000 are being asked. Also available are a four-acre field and a site with planning permission for a cottage.

Grounds of about 10 acres include a pond and a large house, two barns and seven lofts. Offers of about £85,000 are being asked. Also available are a four-acre field and a site with planning permission for a cottage.

Grounds of about 10 acres include a pond and a large house, two barns and seven lofts. Offers of about £85,000 are being asked. Also available are a four-acre field and a site with planning permission for a cottage.

Grounds of about 10 acres include a pond and a large house, two barns and seven lofts. Offers of about £85,000 are being asked. Also available are a four-acre field and a site with planning permission for a cottage.

Grounds of about 10 acres include a pond and a large house, two barns and seven lofts. Offers of about £85,000 are being asked. Also available are a four-acre field and a site with planning permission for a cottage.

Grounds of about 10 acres include a pond and a large house, two barns and seven lofts. Offers of about £85,000 are being asked. Also available are a four-acre field and a site with planning permission for a cottage.

Grounds of about 10 acres include a pond and a large house, two barns and seven lofts. Offers of about £85,000 are being asked. Also available are a four-acre field and a site with planning permission for a cottage.

Grounds of about 10 acres include a pond and a large house, two barns and seven lofts. Offers of about £85,000 are being asked. Also available are a four-acre field and a site with planning permission for a cottage.

Grounds of about 10 acres include a pond and a large house, two barns and seven lofts. Offers of about £85,000 are being asked. Also available are a four-acre field and a site with planning permission for a cottage.

Grounds of about 10 acres include a pond and a large house, two barns and seven lofts. Offers of about £85,000 are being asked. Also available are a four-acre field and a site with planning permission for a cottage.

Grounds of about 10 acres include a pond and a large house, two barns and seven lofts. Offers of about £85,000 are being asked. Also available are a four-acre field and a site with planning permission for a cottage.

Grounds of about 10 acres include a pond and a large house, two barns and seven lofts. Offers of about £85,000 are being asked. Also available are a four-acre field and a site with planning permission for a cottage.

Grounds of about 10 acres include a pond and a large house, two barns and seven lofts. Offers of about £85,000 are being asked. Also available are a four-acre field and a site with planning permission for a cottage.

Grounds of about 10 acres include a pond and a large house, two barns and seven lofts. Offers of about £85,000 are being asked. Also available are a four-acre field and a site with planning permission for a cottage.

Grounds of about 10 acres include a pond and a large house, two barns and seven lofts. Offers of about £85,000 are being asked. Also available are a four-acre field and a site with planning permission for a cottage.

Grounds of about 10 acres include a pond and a large house, two barns and seven lofts. Offers of about £85,000 are being asked. Also available are a four-acre field and a site with planning permission for a cottage.

EDUCATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

CHANNING SCHOOL INDEPENDENT DAY SCHOOL

FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION 1976

Two Foundation Scholarships, carrying fees, are offered by the Governors. Awardees of these values may be under 16 years of age and must be domiciled in England or Wales. Candidates must be born between 1st September 1959 and 31st August 1960. They must be of good character and have a good academic record. They must be able to speak and write in English. They must be able to attend the school for the full term of the scholarship. They must be able to attend the school for the full term of the scholarship. They must be able to attend the school for the full term of the scholarship.

Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Channing School, Chippingham, Wiltshire, SN6 5NF.

University of Bradford MANAGEMENT CENTRE

SYSTEM DYNAMICS RESEARCH GROUP

The Group has received a grant from the Science Research Council to carry out research in the field of system dynamics. The research is being carried out by a team of experts in the field of system dynamics. The research is being carried out by a team of experts in the field of system dynamics. The research is being carried out by a team of experts in the field of system dynamics.

Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Channing School, Chippingham, Wiltshire, SN6 5NF.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR THE WINDING-UP OF THE CHANNING SCHOOL INDEPENDENT DAY SCHOOL. The petition is filed in the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, on the 14th day of November 1975. The petition is for the winding-up of the Channing School Independent Day School. The petition is for the winding-up of the Channing School Independent Day School. The petition is for the winding-up of the Channing School Independent Day School.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR THE WINDING-UP OF THE CHANNING SCHOOL INDEPENDENT DAY SCHOOL. The petition is filed in the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, on the 14th day of November 1975. The petition is for the winding-up of the Channing School Independent Day School. The petition is for the winding-up of the Channing School Independent Day School. The petition is for the winding-up of the Channing School Independent Day School.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR THE WINDING-UP OF THE CHANNING SCHOOL INDEPENDENT DAY SCHOOL. The petition is filed in the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, on the 14th day of November 1975. The petition is for the winding-up of the Channing School Independent Day School. The petition is for the winding-up of the Channing School Independent Day School. The petition is for the winding-up of the Channing School Independent Day School.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR THE WINDING-UP OF THE CHANNING SCHOOL INDEPENDENT DAY SCHOOL. The petition is

Business to Business

OFFERS ARE INVITED TO PURCHASE AS A GOING CONCERN CONTAINER TERMINAL IN HONG KONG

located at Kwai Chung Lot No. 2, Tsuen Wan, with an area of 25 acres held on a tenancy expiring in 1997 and an additional yard of 10 acres held under short term tenancy from Hong Kong Government.

The terminal is operational, fully equipped and has long term contracts.

After closing time offers invited by:

Noon-15th January 1976
G. Ian McCabe/H. K. Poon
Joint Receivers and Managers
Commercial Warehouse Co Ltd.
(In Receivership)
1530 Prince's Building, Hong Kong

Further particulars can be obtained from the joint receivers and managers:

Deloitte, Haskins, Sells, Shair & Co.
15th Floor, Prince's Building, Hong Kong
Messrs. H. K. Poon & Co.
1530 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.

Further particulars can be obtained from the joint receivers and managers:

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

CENTRAIS ELÉTRICAS DO SUL DO BRASIL S.A.—ELETRUSUL (Subsidiary of ELETRORAS)

Salto Santiago Hydroelectric Project

PRE-QUALIFICATION NOTICE TO SUPPLIERS OF GATES AND ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT FOR INTAKE AND POWERHOUSE

Centrais Elétricas do Sul do Brasil S.A.—ELETRUSUL will invite bids from qualified manufacturers (selected by means of the qualification to which this notice refers) the design, manufacture, supply and erection supervision of the following equipment for the above-mentioned Project, situated on the Iguaçu River, State of Paraná, Brazil:

—six (6) wheel gates, 8.5m wide by 8.5m high with guides and hydraulic hoists; one (1) set of stoplog and six (6) sets of stoplog guides;

—six (6) sets of trashracks and six (6) sets of guides for same;

—six (6) sets of stoplogs each one with two parts including eighteen (18) sets of guides;

—four (4) sets of metal frames for concrete walls in payment of the above equipment.

ELETRUSUL expects to have available funds for the Interamerican Development Bank—through financing which is now being initiated.

Participation in the present Pre-Qualification will be limited to manufacturers with headquarters in member countries of the Interamerican Development Bank and/or countries considered eligible by the financing agency.

The "Instructions for Pre-Qualification Proposals" will be available to the applicants until December 19, 1975 at the following address:

CENTRAIS ELÉTRICAS DO SUL DO BRASIL S.A.—ELETRUSUL
DEPARTAMENTO DE SUPRIMENTOS
Rua da Afanidade, 80-20 andar
20.000—Rio de Janeiro—RJ
Telex: 02122971
Brazil

THE COMMON SERVICES AGENCY FOR THE SCOTCH HEALTH SERVICE

The Common Services Agency for the Scottish Health Service is seeking applications for the post of Senior Lecturer in the Department of Health Services, University of Glasgow.

Applicants should be qualified in the field of health services and have a minimum of five years' experience in a senior position in a health service.

Applications should be sent to the Director of Health Services, University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ.

Closing date for applications: 15th December 1975.

For further information, contact the Director of Health Services, University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ.

THE COMMON SERVICES AGENCY FOR THE SCOTCH HEALTH SERVICE

The Common Services Agency for the Scottish Health Service is seeking applications for the post of Senior Lecturer in the Department of Health Services, University of Glasgow.

Applicants should be qualified in the field of health services and have a minimum of five years' experience in a senior position in a health service.

Applications should be sent to the Director of Health Services, University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ.

Closing date for applications: 15th December 1975.

For further information, contact the Director of Health Services, University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ.

THE COMMON SERVICES AGENCY FOR THE SCOTCH HEALTH SERVICE

The Common Services Agency for the Scottish Health Service is seeking applications for the post of Senior Lecturer in the Department of Health Services, University of Glasgow.

Applicants should be qualified in the field of health services and have a minimum of five years' experience in a senior position in a health service.

Applications should be sent to the Director of Health Services, University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ.

Closing date for applications: 15th December 1975.

For further information, contact the Director of Health Services, University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ.

THE COMMON SERVICES AGENCY FOR THE SCOTCH HEALTH SERVICE

The Common Services Agency for the Scottish Health Service is seeking applications for the post of Senior Lecturer in the Department of Health Services, University of Glasgow.

Applicants should be qualified in the field of health services and have a minimum of five years' experience in a senior position in a health service.

Applications should be sent to the Director of Health Services, University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ.

Closing date for applications: 15th December 1975.

For further information, contact the Director of Health Services, University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ.

THE COMMON SERVICES AGENCY FOR THE SCOTCH HEALTH SERVICE

The Common Services Agency for the Scottish Health Service is seeking applications for the post of Senior Lecturer in the Department of Health Services, University of Glasgow.

Applicants should be qualified in the field of health services and have a minimum of five years' experience in a senior position in a health service.

Applications should be sent to the Director of Health Services, University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ.

Closing date for applications: 15th December 1975.

Secretarial and General Appointments

SECRETARIAL

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

I am the Senior Partner of a well-known firm of Surveyors and Estate Agents. I cannot think how I can attract a fully experienced Secretary to apply for an arduous and challenging job, which calls for a high output of first-class shorthand and typing, responsibility for other secretarial staff and considerable P.A. duties.

If you telephone my present Secretary, she may be able to explain how she has survived 8 years and has enjoyed the work, and is leaving only to be married shortly.

She may attribute this to the high salary, fringe benefits, pleasant working conditions, a convenient location in the West End and a happy atmosphere. If you are interested please telephone her and she will arrange your interview.

MISS FERRIMAN
01-486 1252

BANKING SECRETARY

International Bank, near Liverpool Street, requires a Secretary, aged 25 plus, preferably with experience and first class skills to work for a Departmental Manager. £2,500 plus and good fringe benefits.

COPY TYPIST/SECRETARY

Ability to handle people at all levels. To work for a Photographic Products Co. 2 mins. from Liverpool Street. Well equipped lady with accurate typing (shorthand an advantage). Salary £2,400 p.a. plus L.V.s.

J.S. EXECUTIVE RECRUITMENT.

01-623 6541/6579.

CITY SOLICITORS

close Bank/Cannon St

Partner requires a Senior Secretary with thorough commercial experience. Age 25-45. Audit but some shorthand useful. Excellent facilities.

Salary to £2,800
Please ring: 248 3433

PERSONAL ASSISTANT

£3,500
The Chairman of a highly diversified and expanding international company needs a Personal Assistant with good secretarial skills. She will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be expected to travel extensively. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus L.V.s. and pension. 175 New Bond St, W.1. 01-499 0092; 01-493 5907

PA/SECRETARY

TO £2,800
Mature, understanding Secretary, 25+ years, with experience in a secretarial capacity. Must be able to handle a variety of tasks and be able to work independently. Excellent facilities. LONDON CAREERS 01-794 0200.

STELLA FISHER IN THE STRAIN

STELLA FISHER BUREAU
110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

LONDON CAREERS

01-794 0200.

THE OIL GAME

TO £3,000
For Middle East and Africa. Regional Manager is urgently seeking a first-class Secretary, age 25-45. Excellent facilities. LONDON CAREERS 01-794 0200.

JAYCAR CAREERS

01-794 0200.

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO COMMISSIONER

Commissioner of the London Police. The Commissioner of the London Police is seeking a Private Secretary to assist him in his duties. The candidate should be a woman, aged 25-45, with a minimum of five years' experience in a secretarial capacity. She should be able to handle a variety of tasks and be able to work independently. Excellent facilities. LONDON CAREERS 01-794 0200.

CITY BANK (near St Paul's) needs

secretary for its London office. The candidate should be a woman, aged 25-45, with a minimum of five years' experience in a secretarial capacity. She should be able to handle a variety of tasks and be able to work independently. Excellent facilities. LONDON CAREERS 01-794 0200.

GERMAN/ENGLISH SECRETARY/PA

for a German company in London. The candidate should be a woman, aged 25-45, with a minimum of five years' experience in a secretarial capacity. She should be able to handle a variety of tasks and be able to work independently. Excellent facilities. LONDON CAREERS 01-794 0200.

ADMIN PA/SEC.

25-35 years, with outgoing personality. Good speed of work. Must be able to handle a variety of tasks and be able to work independently. Excellent facilities. LONDON CAREERS 01-794 0200.

SECRETARIES WANTED

for a London office. The candidate should be a woman, aged 25-45, with a minimum of five years' experience in a secretarial capacity. She should be able to handle a variety of tasks and be able to work independently. Excellent facilities. LONDON CAREERS 01-794 0200.

MUCH TRAVELLED

Manager of a London office. The candidate should be a woman, aged 25-45, with a minimum of five years' experience in a secretarial capacity. She should be able to handle a variety of tasks and be able to work independently. Excellent facilities. LONDON CAREERS 01-794 0200.

AUDIO-VIDEO

Manager of a London office. The candidate should be a woman, aged 25-45, with a minimum of five years' experience in a secretarial capacity. She should be able to handle a variety of tasks and be able to work independently. Excellent facilities. LONDON CAREERS 01-794 0200.

PARTNER in Park Lane Surgery

needs Secretary. £2,500 p.a. plus L.V.s. and pension. 175 New Bond St, W.1. 01-499 0092; 01-493 5907

CONSERVATIVE M.P. needs

Secretary. £2,500 p.a. plus L.V.s. and pension. 175 New Bond St, W.1. 01-499 0092; 01-493 5907

NON-COMMERCIAL SECRETARIES

for a London office. The candidate should be a woman, aged 25-45, with a minimum of five years' experience in a secretarial capacity. She should be able to handle a variety of tasks and be able to work independently. Excellent facilities. LONDON CAREERS 01-794 0200.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES

for a London office. The candidate should be a woman, aged 25-45, with a minimum of five years' experience in a secretarial capacity. She should be able to handle a variety of tasks and be able to work independently. Excellent facilities. LONDON CAREERS 01-794 0200.

M & J PERSONNEL

for a London office. The candidate should be a woman, aged 25-45, with a minimum of five years' experience in a secretarial capacity. She should be able to handle a variety of tasks and be able to work independently. Excellent facilities. LONDON CAREERS 01-794 0200.

for a London office. The candidate should be a woman, aged 25-45, with a minimum of five years' experience in a secretarial capacity. She should be able to handle a variety of tasks and be able to work independently. Excellent facilities. LONDON CAREERS 01-794 0200.

GENERAL

ASSISTANT MANAGERESS

(24-30)

required for Design Centre. The position is a full-time position, requiring a woman, aged 25-45, with a minimum of five years' experience in a secretarial capacity. She should be able to handle a variety of tasks and be able to work independently. Excellent facilities. LONDON CAREERS 01-794 0200.

required for Design Centre. The position is a full-time position, requiring a woman, aged 25-45, with a minimum of five years' experience in a secretarial capacity. She should be able to handle a variety of tasks and be able to work independently. Excellent facilities. LONDON CAREERS 01-794 0200.

required for Design Centre. The position is a full-time position, requiring a woman, aged 25-45, with a minimum of five years' experience in a secretarial capacity. She should be able to handle a variety of tasks and be able to work independently. Excellent facilities. LONDON CAREERS 01-794 0200.

required for Design Centre. The position is a full-time position, requiring a woman, aged 25-45, with a minimum of five years' experience in a secretarial capacity. She should be able to handle a variety of tasks and be able to work independently. Excellent facilities. LONDON CAREERS 01-794 0200.

required for Design Centre. The position is a full-time position, requiring a woman, aged 25-45, with a minimum of five years' experience in a secretarial capacity. She should be able to handle a variety of tasks and be able to work independently. Excellent facilities. LONDON CAREERS 01-794 0200.

required for Design Centre. The position is a full-time position, requiring a woman, aged 25-45, with a minimum of five years' experience in a secretarial capacity. She should be able to handle a variety of tasks and be able to work independently. Excellent facilities. LONDON CAREERS 01-794 0200.

required for Design Centre. The position is a full-time position, requiring a woman, aged 25-45, with a minimum of five years' experience in a secretarial capacity. She should be able to handle a variety of tasks and be able to work independently. Excellent facilities. LONDON CAREERS 01-794 0200.

required for Design Centre. The position is a full-time position, requiring a woman, aged 25-45, with a minimum of five years' experience in a secretarial capacity. She should be able to handle a variety of tasks and be able to work independently. Excellent facilities. LONDON CAREERS 01-794 0200.

required for Design Centre. The position is a full-time position, requiring a woman, aged 25-45, with a minimum of five years' experience in a secretarial capacity. She should be able to handle a variety of tasks and be able to work independently. Excellent facilities. LONDON CAREERS 01-794 0200.

required for Design Centre. The position is a full-time position, requiring a woman, aged 25-45, with a minimum of five years' experience in a secretarial capacity. She should be able to handle a variety of tasks and be able to work independently. Excellent facilities. LONDON CAREERS 01-794 0200.

required for Design Centre. The position is a full-time position, requiring a woman, aged 25-45, with a minimum of five years' experience in a secretarial capacity. She should be able to handle a variety of tasks and be able to work independently. Excellent facilities. LONDON CAREERS 01-794 0200.

required for Design Centre. The position is a full-time position, requiring a woman, aged 25-45, with a minimum of five years' experience in a secretarial capacity. She should be able to handle a variety of tasks and be able to work independently. Excellent facilities. LONDON CAREERS 01-794 0200.

required for Design Centre. The position is a full-time position, requiring a woman, aged 25-45, with a minimum of five years' experience in a secretarial capacity. She should be able to handle a variety of tasks and be able to work independently. Excellent facilities. LONDON CAREERS 01-794 0200.

required for Design Centre. The position is a full-time position, requiring a woman, aged 25-45, with a minimum of five years' experience in a secretarial capacity. She should be able to handle a variety of tasks and be able to work independently. Excellent facilities. LONDON CAREERS 01-794 0200.

required for Design Centre. The position is a full-time position, requiring a woman, aged 25-45, with a minimum of five years' experience in a secretarial capacity. She should be able to handle a variety of tasks and be able to work independently. Excellent facilities. LONDON CAREERS 01-794 0200.

required for Design Centre. The position is a full-time position, requiring a woman, aged 25-45, with a minimum of five years' experience in a secretarial capacity. She should be able to handle a variety of tasks and be able to work independently. Excellent facilities. LONDON CAREERS 01-794 0200.

required for Design Centre. The position is a full-time position, requiring a woman, aged 25-45, with a minimum of five years' experience in a secretarial capacity. She should be able to handle a variety of tasks and be able to work independently. Excellent facilities. LONDON CAREERS 01-794 0200.

required for Design Centre. The position is a full-time position, requiring a woman, aged 25-45, with a minimum of five years' experience in a secretarial capacity. She should be able to handle a variety of tasks and be able to work independently. Excellent facilities. LONDON CAREERS 01-794 0200.

required for Design Centre. The position is a full-time position, requiring a woman, aged 25-45, with a minimum of five years' experience in a secretarial capacity. She should be able to handle a variety of tasks and be able to work independently. Excellent facilities. LONDON CAREERS 01-794 0200.

required for Design Centre. The position is a full-time position, requiring a woman, aged 25-45, with a minimum of five years' experience in a secretarial capacity. She should be able to handle a variety of tasks and be able to work independently. Excellent facilities. LONDON CAREERS 01-794 0200.

required for Design Centre. The position is a full-time position, requiring a woman, aged 25-45, with a minimum of five years' experience in a secretarial capacity. She should be able to handle a variety of tasks and be able to work independently. Excellent facilities. LONDON CAREERS 01-794 0200.

required for Design Centre. The position is a full-time position, requiring a woman, aged 25-45, with a minimum of five years' experience in a secretarial capacity. She should be able to handle a variety of tasks and be able to work independently. Excellent facilities. LONDON CAREERS 01-794 0200.

required for Design Centre. The position is a full-time position, requiring a woman, aged 25-45, with a minimum of five years' experience in a secretarial capacity. She should be able to handle a variety of tasks and be able to work independently. Excellent facilities. LONDON CAREERS 01-794 0200.

required for Design Centre. The position is a full-time position, requiring a woman, aged 25-45, with a minimum of five years' experience in a secretarial capacity. She should be able to handle a variety of tasks and be able to work independently. Excellent facilities. LONDON CAREERS 01-794 0200.

required for Design Centre. The position is a full-time position, requiring a woman, aged 25-45, with a minimum of five years' experience in a secretarial capacity. She should be able to handle a variety of tasks and be able to work independently. Excellent facilities. LONDON CAREERS 01-794 0200.

required for Design Centre. The position is a full-time position, requiring a woman, aged 25-45, with a minimum of five years' experience in a secretarial capacity. She should be able to handle a variety of tasks and be able to work independently. Excellent facilities. LONDON CAREERS 01-794 0200.

required for Design Centre. The position is a full-time position, requiring a woman, aged 25-45, with a minimum of five years' experience in a secretarial capacity. She should be able to handle a variety of tasks and be able to work independently. Excellent facilities. LONDON CAREERS 01-794 0200.

required for Design Centre. The position is a full-time position, requiring a woman, aged 25-45, with a minimum of five years' experience in a secretarial capacity. She should be able to handle a variety of tasks and be able to work independently. Excellent facilities. LONDON CAREERS 01-794 0200.

required for Design Centre. The position is a full-time position, requiring a woman, aged 25-45, with a minimum of five years' experience in a secretarial capacity. She should be able to handle a variety of tasks and be able to work independently. Excellent facilities. LONDON CAREERS 01-794 0200.

required for Design Centre. The position is a full-time position, requiring a woman, aged 25-45, with a minimum of five years' experience in a secretarial capacity. She should be able to handle a variety of tasks and be able to work independently. Excellent facilities. LONDON CAREERS 01-794 0200.

required for Design Centre. The position is a full-time position, requiring a woman, aged

Christmas gift guide

For Everyone

MINT CONDITION BOOKS

Beautiful books have always made perfect Christmas gifts. But our new series of mint condition books offers a special gift for everyone. The price of each book is the same as the price of the book itself. The books are in mint condition and are perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

BARGAIN BOOKS

Visit Our New Sony Centre
Everything on DEMONSTRATION AND DISPLAY
Special Xmas Offers
Come along and see for
We are the only Sony Centre in London.

For Everyone

THE GARDEN OF THE BELOVED

Robert Way, £2.35
A BOOK OF SIEGE DELIGHT

For Everyone

REPRODUCTION ANTIQUE MAPS

Europe 1750, 1800, 1850, 1900, 1950, 2000. The maps are in mint condition and are perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

WIGS, HAIRPIECES, ETC.

Wigs, hairpieces, etc. are available in a variety of styles and colors. They are perfect for anyone who wants to look their best.

For Everyone

DO YOU KNOW A GOOD SINGER?

Do you know a good singer? If you do, you should know about the new book of songs. It is perfect for anyone who loves to sing.

For Everyone

ALL PLAYS bright and beautiful.

All plays are bright and beautiful. They are perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

ARTISTS are artists.

Artists are artists. They are perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

BEANS & GARDY.

Beans & Gardy are perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

BEASTS HAVE VERY EYES.

Beasts have very eyes. They are perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

BOOTS & ALONE.

Boots & Alone are perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

Chloe and Cerruti

Chloe and Cerruti are perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

Chloe and Cerruti

Chloe and Cerruti are perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

Chloe and Cerruti

Chloe and Cerruti are perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

Chloe and Cerruti

Chloe and Cerruti are perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

Chloe and Cerruti

Chloe and Cerruti are perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

SEXTON'S DOMESTIC DIVISION

25-27% OFF
Main Warehouse: 160-164 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1. 837 0227
New Branch: 23 York Road, Waterloo, S.E.1. 928 6842.

For Everyone

AN ANGLER IN THE FAMILY?

With our new book, you can learn how to fish. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

GIVE YOURSELF A CHRISTMAS TREAT

Give yourself a Christmas treat. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

SPECIAL Christmas gift.

Special Christmas gift. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

ZESTY NEW UNIQUE Xmas present.

Zesty new unique Xmas present. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

DO YOU KNOW A GOOD SINGER?

Do you know a good singer? If you do, you should know about the new book of songs. It is perfect for anyone who loves to sing.

For Everyone

ALL PLAYS bright and beautiful.

All plays are bright and beautiful. They are perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

ARTISTS are artists.

Artists are artists. They are perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

BEANS & GARDY.

Beans & Gardy are perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

BEASTS HAVE VERY EYES.

Beasts have very eyes. They are perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

BOOTS & ALONE.

Boots & Alone are perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

Chloe and Cerruti

Chloe and Cerruti are perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

Chloe and Cerruti

Chloe and Cerruti are perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

Chloe and Cerruti

Chloe and Cerruti are perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

Chloe and Cerruti

Chloe and Cerruti are perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

Chloe and Cerruti

Chloe and Cerruti are perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

HAVE A GOOD XMAS AND STAY SLIM TOO!

Buy for yourself or your family. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

KHAN CARPETS XMAS SALE

Khan Carpets Xmas Sale. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

ARTHRITIS RESEARCH

Arthritis Research. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

A Subscription to APOLLO

Subscription to Apollo. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

TAPELESS MEASURE. The Christmas

Tapeless Measure. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

"GOURMET" elegant American

Gourmet. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

KEEP DOWN THE COST OF GIVING

Keep down the cost of giving. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

KENNEL JEWELLERY

Kennel Jewellery. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

LOOKING FOR A PLAYMATE FOR

Looking for a playmate. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

OBVIOUSLY ASSURE YOUR

Obviously assure your. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

FRESHLY PICKED CARPETS

Freshly picked carpets. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

DIPT COLLECTION OF LILIES

Dipt Collection of Lilies. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

GOULDING complete beginners

Goulding complete beginners. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

THE REAL JEANS BOOT

The Real Jeans Boot. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

KICKERS

Kickers. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

THE REAL JEANS BOOT

The Real Jeans Boot. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

KICKERS

Kickers. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

THE TIMES CHRISTMAS GIFT GUIDE COMPETITION

Inside everybody there's a poet trying to get out...

Can you wax lyrical about the joys of Christmas?

Show off your writing skills, prove the pen is mightier than the sword and write a sonnet incorporating the words 'The Times Christmas Gift Guide'.

Go on, put pen to paper and have a chance to win any of these five super prizes for yourself this Christmas!

A PRESENTATION CHAMPAGNE
A magnum of Veuve Clicquot Champagne in a presentation ice bucket.

B WINE PACK
1 bottle Veuve Clicquot Champagne, 1 bottle Geisweiler Grand Vin 1970, 1 bottle Bodega Medium Sherry, 1 bottle Croft Distinction Port.

C PERFUME PACK
A 1 oz. atomizer of Madame Rochas perfume, with an orchid, in a presentation box.

D CIGAR PACK
25 Bolivar Bonitas Cigars.

E SMOKED SALMON PACK
A whole side of smoked Scottish salmon, minimum weight 2 lbs. in sealed pack.

HERE'S HOW:

FIRST study the Guide carefully. THEN answer the following three simple questions (the answers are all in the advertisements in today's Guide).

1. How could you brighten your bedtime?
2. What is Rod's telephone number?
3. Where could students spend a traditional English Christmas?

Next use your creative skill and compose a sonnet that incorporates the words 'The Times Christmas Gift Guide'.

Then send us your sonnet, remembering to enclose your full name and address.

Three entrants must win every day the Guide is published. Closing date for today's competition, 3 days after today's date. Post this entry to: THE TIMES CHRISTMAS GIFT GUIDE COMPETITION, No. 5, 12 Coley Street, London WC99 9YT.

The names and addresses of the winners will be published in The Times. The decision of the judges is final. All entries will be judged on their literary merits.



For Everyone

PATRICIA SEALE GALLERY, 5, W.C.1.

Patricia Seale Gallery. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

SEND A FRIEND A TREASURY

Send a friend a treasury. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

SHIRT ACCESSORIES AND CLOTHING

Shirt accessories and clothing. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

TABLE TENNIS TABLES. Xmas gift.

Table tennis tables. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

THE FRENCH PICTURE SHOW

The French picture show. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

NIGHTSHIRT & MATCHING GAP

Nightshirt & matching gap. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

TOP QUALITY OUTDOOR SWEATERS

Top quality outdoor sweaters. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

THIRTEEN ISSUES OF BRITAIN'S LEADING MONTHLY MAGAZINE!

Thirteen issues of Britain's leading monthly magazine. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

SPACE AGE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT WATCH FOR ONLY £39.95

Space age integrated circuit watch. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Everyone

20 Fibre Optic Lights

20 fibre optic lights. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Her

THE PRINT CO. Duplicates, Sosses,

The Print Co. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Her

SEWING MACHINES for Xmas.

Sewing machines for Xmas. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Her

SMALLER ACCESSORIES AND CLOTHING

Smaller accessories and clothing. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Her

OCIOLEO LEOPARD & WINK

Ocioleo Leopard & Wink. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Her

THE R.E.N. SHOP. Evening

The R.E.N. Shop. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Her

MAISON MARTIN MARGIELA

Maison Martin Margiela. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Her

MAISON MARTIN MARGIELA

Maison Martin Margiela. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Her

MAISON MARTIN MARGIELA

Maison Martin Margiela. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Her

MAISON MARTIN MARGIELA

Maison Martin Margiela. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Her

MAISON MARTIN MARGIELA

Maison Martin Margiela. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Her

DESIGN FOR GIVING

Design for giving. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Her

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS

Christmas holidays. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Her

WINE & DINE

Wine & dine. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Her

CHRISTMAS FARE

Christmas fare. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Her

GIVE A GIFT THAT'S DIFFERENT THIS CHRISTMAS

Give a gift that's different. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Her

CHRISTMAS PARTY IS ON

Christmas party is on. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Her

CHRISTMAS CAREERS

Christmas careers. It is perfect for anyone who loves to read.

For Her

CHRISTMAS OFFERS

